

Ex Libris

JOHN AND MARTHA DANIELS

Pharmacopœia Hippiatrica:

OR, THE

Gentleman Farrier's Repoſitory,

OF

ELEGANT and approved REMEDIES

FOR THE

DISEASES of HORSES;

In Two BOOKS.

CONTAINING,

I. The SURGICAL; II. The MEDICAL Part of

PRACTICAL FARRIERY;

With ſuitable REMARKS on the Whole.

Acer Equus quondam, magnæque in pulvere famæ,
Degenerat; Palmæ veterumque oblitus honorum,
Ad Præſepe gemit; Morbo Moriturus inerti.

OVID METAM.

By J. BARTLET, SURGEON;
Author of the GENTLEMAN'S FARRIERY.

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1764

I

TO HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE

DUKE of CUMBERLAND.

SIR,

I AM very ſenſible of the Honour of ſubmitting the following Sheets to Your ROYAL HIGHNESS, at the ſame Time, I am under the greateſt Apprehenſions from Your Knowledge of the Subject. Men of Art may reaſon; but it requires more than Words to ſatisfy the Penetration of the Judge. In one Thing only, I reſt aſſured, that, though I may have

failed in the Execution of my Deſign, I ſhall give Place to none in that Reſpect and Gratitude, which is due to Your ROYAL HIGHNESS from every Friend to Liberty, and true Lover of his Country.

I am,

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's,

Moſt Obedient, and moſt devoted

Humble Servant,

J. B.

THE

PREFACE.

THE utility of a collection of this kind, will render an apology for its publication unneceſſary. Mr. *Gibſon*'s diſpenſatory publiſhed thirty years ago, is too prolix, and not managed with due accuracy and preciſion. Virtues are there aſcribed to medicines, which have no foundation in fact, and foreign matter is ſo interwoven, as if the book was intended, to be recommended by its bulk. I may add, that the art of preſcribing has of late been reduced to great ſimplicity, and many are the improvements that have been made in this

this particular, ſince the regular phyſician has vouchſafed to communicate his aſſiſtance. We purpoſe to avail ourſelves thereof, and to reject every pompous farrago, by whatſoever name, or title dignifyed. Simplicity as to the intention, and number of ingredients; and efficacy with regard to the virtue of the whole, can only make a medicine for man, or horſe, truly valuable. We have therefore rejected all operoſe and incoherent compoſitions, all orvietans, armans, and preſervatives againſt malignant, or epidemical diſorders; the unmeaſurable length of which is wholly owing to the ambition, and ignorance of their compilers, who have jumbled together a great variety of ingredients, and accumulate many of ſimilar virtues, that the moſt efficacious may have the better chance to be of the number.

As

As our intention is to be as conciſe as poſſible, we ſhall avoid the uſual diſpenſatory method of deſcribing and accounting for ſeperately, the efficacy of every medicinal ſimple, whether *vegetable*, *animal*, or *mineral*; as alſo, the different proceſſes of every chymical, or galenical preparation, with the inſtructions for making them: All this we look on as intirely unneceſſary, and ſerving only to ſwell the book; theſe forms being generally too operoſe to make, and are ſo readily purchaſed much cheaper than they can be prepared by individuals. Not that any will be omitted which are eaſily made, and which will ſave expence in the preparation.

We have endeavour'd to avoid the extreams of ſuperfluity, and penury; both in regard to the intention, as well as to the application of the remedy; (though

(though to gratify ſome of our readers, we may perhaps ſometimes be thought too redundant;) being naturally averſe to the multiplying of forms; creating any unneceſſary expence, and particularly of overloading the animal with nauſceous doſes: But we hope alſo to have kept clear of the other extream, and not to have been ſo difficient, as to direct but one form, to anſwer the various ſymptoms and indications of a diſeaſe in its different ſtages; where undoubtedly different intentions muſt be purſued.

SOME pains has been taken to make this collection as perfect as poſſible; and though there are few Gentlemen who have not a receipt book by them; yet are they frequently at a loſs to diſtinguiſh the due application of each remedy; a circumſtance indeed of no ſmall conſequence, and which we have particularly endeavour'd to point out

out by a commentary ſubjoined to each article: and if the reader ſhould find ſomething of more conſequence than we have promiſed, we hope, he will not be diſpleaſed.

We ſubmit the whole to his candour and judgment, and hope that our good intentions will in ſome meaſure atone for any inaccuracy, or errors; and having already experienced the indulgence of the publick, in the kind reception of our Gentleman's Farriery, (which has paſſed ſeveral editions in a few years,) with the utmoſt defference, we ſubmit to an impartial tribunal.

P. S. Among other miſtakes in the printing, the reader 'tis hoped, will be kind enough to correct thoſe of punctuation, which the Author's diſtance from the preſs render'd, in ſome meaſure, unavoidable.

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THE

SOME

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

ANIMAL OECONOMY.

IT may be neceſſary to premiſe in general, that the mechaniſm of a horſe, like that of the human body, is compoſed of hollow tubes of various ſizes, through which fluids of various conſiſtencies duly circulate for different ends: And in order to underſtand the operation of both external and internal medicines, it is abſolutely neceſſary that Gentlemen ſhould have proper ideas of the formation of the chyle, and of the circulating blood and fluids; as likewiſe of the power and

elaſticity of the ſolids and veſſels. To thoſe who have not conſidered theſe points, the following hints may poſſibly be of uſe, and induce them to ſtudy the ſubject more at large.

The food of horſes being divided by their teeth in chewing, and ſoftened by the ſaliva preſſed out of its ducts, is conveyed through the gullet into the ſtomach; by the force and power of this organ and the juices ſecreted from it, the aliment is farther broken to pieces and diſſolved; and paſſing out of it into the ſmall guts, it is there more exactly attenuated and digeſted by the bile, &c. the finer and more fluid parts being taken up by the numerous lacteal veſſels, to be conveyed through the thoracic duct into the blood; while the more groſs and ſolid parts are puſhed forward into the great guts, and finally expelled in the form of dung. The chyle received by the ſubclavian vein into the blood, paſſes into the vena cava, and from thence into the right auricle and ventricle of the heart; where it is broken and attenuated, and more intimately

mately mixed with the blood; from thence it is impelled into the branches of the pulmonary artery, where it is again highly attenuated by the action of the lungs, and made fit to pass through all the different orders of vessels; from thence it returns through the pulmonary vein to the left ventricle of the heart, and is transmitted by the great artery and its branches, to every part of the body.

The heart therefore propels the blood through the aorta and arteries arising from it, to the extremities of the body, for the due support and nourishment of the different parts; this end being obtained, and the several secretions performed, *viz.* Of urine, bile, *&c. &c.* The blood is again returned to the heart by the veins.—This circulation is carried on by the force of the heart and blood vessels, and by the power of the muscles and solids exerted thereupon. The tubes, through which the circulation and secretions are maintained, besides the arteries and veins abovementioned, are also of various sizes; some of

them are too fine to admit the groſs blood to circulate through them ; the ſerum and finer parts, being only able to paſs them ; theſe veſſels muſt of courſe be very minute, and the laſt ſeries of capillary arteries and veins are extreamly ſmall. The various fluids circulating through theſe veſſels are of ſuitable conſiſtencies, and ſubject to various ſpecies of depravity, either by becoming too viſcid for motion ; or ſo thin, as to enter where they ought not ; or laſtly, are ſo viriated by a putrid, ſharp, or even a corroſive ſtate, as to erode the texture of the veſſels they ſhould circulate through, and afford nouriſhment to.

The parts therefore of an animal are ſubject to a *rupture* of its veſſels, from cauſes *within*, as well as to a diviſion from *external* cauſes ; which conſequently deſtroys and impairs their action, while in this ſtate ; and ſuffers the fluids contained in them to flow out ; By external force, or *bruiſes*, the power of the veſſels is weakened, ſtrained, or totally deprived of action ; by *relaxation*, the fibres looſe their

due

due tone and elaſticity; laſtly, by *obſtruction*, or ſtagnation of the fluids through their great ſpiſſitude or tenacity; the parts they are deſtined to, are deprived of their nouriſhment; and by their too great *thinneſs* alſo, they may have acceſs to parts which they ought not to enter.

As the good ſtate of theſe fluids is neceſſary for the attainment of health, and preſervation of life; ſo the due diſtribution of them, and the juſt ſtructure of the veſſels wherein they circulate, is equally requiſite; and either to a diviſion, or an obſtruction of theſe veſſels, and to the tenſion and relaxation of the fibres, moſt chirurgical diſorders are owing.

Thus if the fluids are too violently propelled into any of the capillary veſſels, ſome of the particles being too large for the diameters of theſe veſſels, may ſtop and cauſe obſtruction; which if not ſoon removed, becomes more confirmed; and whither it happens in the ſanguinary or lymphatic veſſels, is the general cauſe of inflam-

inflammations and ſwellings; which terminate by either a *reſolution* of the obſtructed fluids; by *ſuppuration* or matter; by *induration* or hardneſs; or laſtly by *gangrene*; the operation of medicines in theſe different ſtages will be explained in their proper place.

To enter minutely into a diſcuſſion of this ſubject, would lead beyond the intended brevity of theſe remarks: we mean only by this ſlight ſketch to animate Gentlemen to the ſtudy of the general principles on which medicine is founded, that they may be guarded againſt the abſurd jargon of illiterate Farriers and Grooms, in whom they often place but too much confidence.

THE

THE SURGICAL PART OF PRACTICAL FARRIERY.

CHAP. I.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

Cataplasms, or *Pultices*.

A general Pultice.

TAKE of mallows, marsh-mallow leaves, turnips, or their tops, spinnage, colworts, lettice; the meal of linseed, fænugreek, and oats; bran, barley, rye, bean

flower, and grated bread, *&c.* — Boil one or other of theſe herbs in milk, or water, 'till they are ſoft and tender; then chop and beat them in a ſtone mortar, or wooden bowl to a pulp, with a ſufficient quantity of lard, oil, or butter; to which may be added, a handful or two of any of the above meals; apply it hot to the part ſpread on thick cloth.

Remark.

Pultices are of ſuch real and extenſive uſe in farriery that we thought the compoſition of them could not be too general. How ſimple ſoever the above ingredients may appear to ſome (which are generally at hand) yet they will be found to anſwer moſt intentions, where preſent eaſe is to be obtained by warmth, ſoftening, and relaxing the injured part. Many are the caſes which demand ſuch aſſiſtance; as recent ſwellings, inflammations, treads, bruiſes, crackt and ſwell'd heels and feet; burns, ſcalds, bruiſed and lacerated wounds from

from ſtumps, thorns, glaſs, nails, &c. which laſt are much better treated with ſuch ſimple emollient applications, than by hot oils, or ſcalding plaiſters dropt into the wounds; which under the abſurd notion of *drawing*, but too often ſear up the mouths of the veſſels, hinder digeſtion, and conſequently increaſe both pain and inflammation. In ſhort, it is certain that very great ſervices are daily done by the uſe of pultices; not only in thoſe diſorders to which the human body is incident; but alſo in thoſe, wherewith the brute part of the creation is afflicted: One advantage which they have over moſt outward applications is peculiar to them, that they convey, and retain an additional heat, beſides what is often in the ingredients; and as moſt of them have alſo ſomething emollient in their compoſition, they muſt neceſſarily ſoften, and relax the ſkin and veſſels; abate tenſion, attenuate and thin viſcid, and obſtructed juices; ſo that their return into the common courſe of circulation, or diſcharge by the pores of the ſkin,

muſt

muſt in general be much better anſwered by pultices than by other methods.

A Repellent Pultice.

TAKE of vinegar, or verjuice, and oil, equal parts, ground oatmeal, a ſufficient quantity to form a pultice, to which alum may be added, firſt diſſolved in the vinegar.

Another.

TAKE of vinegar and red wine lees, equal parts, oat, bean meal, or bran, a proper quantity, hogs lard enough to keep it ſoft.

REMARK.

Either of theſe Pultices, after emptying the veſſels by bleeding, will with great benefit be applied to recent ſtrains, bruiſes, and incipient inflammations; bathing the part firſt with hot vinegar or verjuice; they act by repelling, and driving the fluids forward, and reſtraining the veſſels.

A Re-

A Resolvent Pultice.

TAKE of the thick lees of wine, and vinegar, each a pint; of crude sal ammoniac, two ounces; and of oat meal or bran, as much as may be sufficient to the due consistence: dissolve first the sal ammoniac in part of the lees, and mix the whole together into the form of a pultice.

REMARK.

This is an excellent application for a bruise, and greatly efficacious in resolving and dispersing extravasated blood, which is coagulated, and lodged betwixt the membranes; and for swellings of the membranes in the joints and cartilaginous parts. The use of it must be constant, till the swelling be removed: This remedy is not in common practice in either of the cases mentioned; but will be found of great utility by those who will adopt it on proper occasions; bleeding and cooling physick is also necessary.

A Re-

A Reſtringent Pultice.

TAKE a quart of old verjuice, or vinegar; an ounce of alum, and a large handful or two of Curriers ſhavings; boil to the conſiſtence of a pultice, and apply it warm twice a day, ſpread on cloth.

REMARK.

This is a proper application for a ſtrain of the tendons and back ſinews, after having bathed the part with hot verjuice, in which a piece of hard ſoap has been diſſolved; as there is nothing unctious in the compoſition, it ſhould not be made ſtiff, leaſt it ſhould too ſoon become dry, and ſet uneaſy on the part; the Curriers ſhavings is very proper for this purpoſe, as t is ſaturated with oak bark in the prepa- ration.

A general Pultice for a Strain.

TAKE of oatmeal, rye, bean, flower, or bran, a ſufficient quantity, boil either of

of them up with vinegar, verjuice, ſtrong beer grounds, or red wine lees; to which add enough hogs lard to keep it of a due conſiſtence.

We think that this pultice is to be preferred to cold charges when the ſtrain is attended with ſwelling, and tenſion of the ſkin and muſcles; and ſhould be applied hot twice a day, till thoſe ſymptoms are removed; when ſuch proper remedies ſhould be made uſe of, to brace up the overſtreched tendons, as will be inſerted hereafter under the article embrocation.

A Pultice for an old Strain.

TAKE a pound of tar, and two pints of rectified ſpirit of wine; ſtir them together over a fire till they incorporate (but take care the flame does not catch the ſpirits) then add two ounces of calcothar or bole armoniac finely powdered, and a ſufficient quantity of meal, with lard enough to prevent its growing dry.

RE-

REMARK.

This is much recommended by the *French*, and has been found ſerviceable in ſome old ſtrains, when other remedies have failed. The tar and ſpirit of wine mixt, are frequently uſed with ſucceſs for this purpoſe.

A Digeſtive Pultice.

Boil ground oatmeal with a ſufficient quantity of ſtrong beer grounds to the due conſiſtence of a pultice, to which add hogs lard enough to keep it ſupple.

REMARK.

This will be found a very proper remedy to apply over any wound, or ſore, that is attended with pain from gleet, and indigeſtion; as it will warm the part, relax the veſſels, and abate their tenſion: It ſhould be continued till the lips ſubſide, and a good digeſtion is obtained. It may be

be animated occaſionally, in caſe of mortification, or tendency thereto, with a fifth part of *London* treacle, or the aromatic ſpice.

Some general Remarks *on Inflammatory Swellings.*

To conceive rightly of the nature of inflammations, it is proper to obſerve, that whenever there is a ſwelling attended with heat, pain, and throbbing of the part, there is more or leſs obſtruction in the veſſels, through which the fluids ſhould circulate. This is either cauſed by their too great thickneſs, which prevents their free paſſage through the proper veſſels, or to the force of the circulation, which impels them into thoſe, which they ought not to enter. Theſe are the firſt general ſources of all inflammations, one of which is moſt evident, in the white of the eye, where the red blood is forced into veſſels, deſtined only for the reception of the lymph, or thinner parts of the blood. Whenever therefore an obſtruction is once formed in the capillary, or ſmall

ſmall veſſels of the body, whether they are ſanguineous or lymphatic, a ſwelling is produced; which is gradually increated by the impediment the fluids meet with in the obſtructed veſſels; hence ariſes a total ſtagnation in ſome, and a partial, or ſlow circulation in others; and unleſs this remora to the paſſage of the fluids, be ſoon removed by nature, or by art, the veſſels having undergone their utmoſt diſtenſion, will be forced to yield to the load of impacted fluids, and at laſt to burſt: and in this caſe, a ſuppuration or collection of matter enſues, in conſequence of the fluids iſhuing from the ruptur'd veſſels: But if they continue damm'd up without giving way, ſo that there is a total ſtop put to the fluids, which ſhould circulate through them; A mortification is then the neceſſary conſequence.

The method of treating different ſwellings, and inflammations in their various ſtages, are pointed out in the remarks ſubjoined to the ſeveral articles under the

names

names, emollient, repellent, reſolvent, and, ſuppurative medicines, we ſhall firſt give

The common Emollient Pultice.

TAKE of milk half a pint, ſallad oil three ſpoonfuls, *grated* bread a ſufficient quantity to produce the due conſiſtence. Add the bread to the milk, when of a boiling heat, and afterwards beat the oil well with them.

REMARK.

It may ſeem ſtrange to ſome, that we give ſuch particular directions for the making ſo common a pultice; but where applications of this ſort are neceſſary, they cannot lay too eaſy on the part, or maintain their due conſiſtence too long: Without a proper attention to this point, they are frequently applied too thick, and lumpy; ſoon grow ſtiff and hard; and conſequently do more hurt than good, to the inflamed parts they are applied to; but more particularly when the *Eye* ſtands in need of ſuch applications, or parts of great ſenſibility

This pultice, with that prepared by pouring boiling water on the meal of linſeeds, will anſwer the end of moſt of the emollient kind; and may be properly enough applied to recent inflammations, after firſt bathing the part with oil and vinegar; bleeding and cooling phyſic being premiſed, and occaſionally repeated. The veſſels in general being thus emptied, the local fullneſs, and beginning obſtruction is abated; their tenſion alſo is leſſened by the pultice, ſo that a free circulation is rendered through them. But if this point ſhould not be obtained by this method, the following may be made uſe of.

An Emollient and Diſcutient Pultice.

TAKE of ground oatmeal, and linſeed powdered, each half a pound; boil them in milk, or water, to the conſiſtence of a pultice, to which add an ounce of crude ſal armoniac in powder, and a proper quantity of oil, when the oatmeal is uſed alone.

REMARK

REMARK.

When, notwithſtanding the uſe of the above repellent, and emollient applications, with plentiful evacuations, the heat and inflammation in a ſwelling encreaſes; this pultice may be applied, in order to attenuate the fluids, relax the veſſels, and prevent their laceration, by making them yield to extenſion: This intention may be aſſiſted, by firſt fomenting the part with flannels wrung out of the diſcutient fomentation, or of milk and water, with the addition of ſoap diſſolved in it. By theſe means, and the internal uſe of nitre, to retard the progreſſive motion of the blood, and keep it cool and fluid, the obſtruction may be reſolved, and a free circulation be obtained again through the part: After plentiful evacuations, the following, which is compoſed of ſtronger diſcutient ingredients may be made uſe of, as the laſt effort of this kind, joined with the above fomentation. We cannot help confeſſing however, that ſo repugnant is nature ſometimes to our utmoſt endeavours of

of this ſort, that ſhe will defeat our very beſt; and produce *matter* in ſpite of all our efforts to prevent it; and *vice verſâ*: ſo little does ſhe make us her confidants, or intruſt us with her operations! and if this be the caſe, in external inflammations, where we have the advantage of local applications; it is not to be wondered at, that ſhe ſo often baffles our beſt deſigns, in the treatment of thoſe within: Our knowledge indeed of the fluids, is too limited I fear, to enable us to determine in what manner theſe changes are produced; and if we ſpeak ingenuouſly, we cannot avoid confeſſing, that we are but imperfectly acquainted with them in their natural ſtate; How then can we preſume to ſpeak affirmatively of their morbid one, and, explain all the degrees of alteration which they undergo? The reader who is fond of hypotheſis, will not reliſh this unpleaſing confeſſion; but the candid and experienced, will allow it due force, and be content with what his ſenſes teach him, without loſing time in vain reaſoning, and endeavouring to account for

phæno-

phænomena, which perhaps may ever remain inſcrutable to us.

A Reſolvent Pultice.

TAKE a pound of oatmeal, of chamomile flowers and cummin ſeed powdered, of each two ounces, boil in wine lees to the conſiſtence of a pultice, and add camphor powdered half an ounce.

REMARK.

This pultice is recommended to diſperſe ſwellings tending to maturation, eſpecially when near the joints; by its warmth and activity, it is intended to thin the obſtructed fluids, and make them fit to tranſpire thro' the pores of the ſkin, or re-enter the courſe of circulation.

A Suppurative Pultice.

TAKE of marſhmallow leaves three handfuls, white lilly root half a pound, linſeed bruiſed four ounces. boil in a ſufficient

ſufficient quantity of water, till the whole is pulpy, then add lard enough to keep it ſupple.

Remark.

This is a proper pultice for the ſtrangles, or any other ſwelling tending to matter: It ſhould be applied warm, and ſpread thick on cloth twice a day: where the ſwelling is on a glandular part, and it maturates ſlowly, a large onion or two may be added to it.

A Pultice for crackt Heels.

TAKE of boiled turnips, or lilly roots, one pound, linſeed powdered half a pound, oatmeal, or rye flower, and lard, a ſufficient quantity; to which a ſpoonful of common turpentine may ſometimes be added.

Remark,

On long and ſucceſsful experience, we inſert this as a proper pultice for the purpoſe

poſe expreſſed, as it will ſoften and relax the veſſels, ſupple the cracks, and promote a kind diſcharge; the ſores then may be ſafely and eaſily healed up, by the wound, and drying ointments.

A Pultice for ſwelled Heels.

Boil a ſufficient quantity of oatmeal with ſtrong beer grounds, or wine lees, to the conſiſtence of a pultice; to which add a little common turpentine, and a proper quantity of lard.

REMARK.

We eſteem this as a good general pultice for ſwelled heels, or greaſe; whoſe cure ſhould always be attempted firſt with pultices; as they unload the veſſels, by promoting a running from the cracks and ſores; which ſhould for ſome time be encouraged, by the application of ſoft digeſtive ointments, before any attempts are made to dry them up; this laſt method is but too generally uſed, before this rational intention has been effected: by which

means the acrid humours are either confined in the part, or drove back into the blood, which muſt become infected thereby; and hence they may be productive of the worſt of conſequences. It muſt be confeſſed however, that in many caſes of this ſort, turning the horſe out into the field or ſalt marſh, is the moſt effectual and ſpeedy cure; the whole maſs of fluids being thereby altered, and the limbs kept cool and in conſtant motion.

A Diſcutient Pultice for Cold Swellings.

TAKE of the roots of briony, three ounces, boil them in water till they grow tender, and when they are well pounded in a ſtone mortar, add of gum ammoniacum diſſolved in vinegar, half an ounce, crude ſal armoniac, three drams, camphor diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, two drams.

REMARK.

This pultice is ſtrongly diſcutient, and will diſſolve concreted and viſcid humours, by

by its warmth, and irritating power, and ſhould be applied hot, and ſpread thick on cloth, twice a day : it will be found uſeful in all hardneſs of the tendons and joints, and has ſometimes ſucceeded where mercurial applications have failed.

A Cleanſing Pultice.

TAKE of black ſoap a pound, honey half a pound, burnt alum four ounces, verdigreaſe powdered half an ounce, wheat flower a ſufficient quantity.

REMARK.

When the ſores on the heels are very foul, this pultice ſpread thick on cloth, may be applied daily to them, till they become clean by the ſeperation of the ſloughs, and are in a healing ſtate.

A Diſcutient Pultice for ſwelled Heels.

TAKE of honey one pound, venice turpentine ſix ounces, incorporate together, and add the meal of linſeed and

and fenugreek, of each four ounces, boil in three quarts of red wine lees to the conſiſtence of a pultice, then add two ounces of camphor in powder.

Remark.

This is an excellent pultice to diſcuſs the ſwelled heels, before they are broke and run: by its warmth it will attenuate the viſcid juices, and promote a general perſpiration in the part; which may be further aſſiſted by a warm fomentation uſed previous to the application.

An Emollient Pultice for the Feet.

Boil two handfulls of bruiſed linſeed in water to a pulp, and add to it a ſufficient quantity of bran and hogs lard to form it to the conſiſtence of a pultice.

Remark.

This is a very proper pultice for a lameneſs in the foot, ariſing from travelling in hard

hard roads; where by frequent battering the feet againſt the ground, an inflammation is firſt brought on the ſole; which if not ſoon removed, the blood and juices are thickned, and a foundation is laid for an incurable lameneſs. The whole foot and hoof ſhould be wrapt up in this pultice, ſpread thick on cloth, and applied warm twice a day. When the heat and inflammation is abated, ſome powder'd camphire, and ſoft ſoap may be added, which will greatly contribute to attenuate the obſtructed fluids, diſperſe the ſwellings, and prevent what is called *a founder*: Bleeding at the extremity of the foot is proper to abate the inflammation.

The Bran Pultice, or ſtuffing.

TAKE a quart of ſcalded bran, and mix it with four ounces of lard or butter.

REMARK.

This is a uſeful remedy to put to horſes feet

feet every night on the road, when heated and dry with travelling. It ſhould be applied thick to the ſoles, covered with ſoft tow, and ſpliced in with croſs ſplints. The common ſtuffings of cow dung, clay, urine, and vinegar, which horſelers are ſeldom unprovided with; are very pernicious on theſe occaſions; as theſe cold ſtuffings ſcarce fail of benumbing the feet in ſuch a manner, that the horſe is ſtumbling, or ſtopping ſhort, till by exerciſe, and the circulation accelerated thereby, the blood pervades the obſtructed veſſels, and the horſe begins to feel his feet again, as it is properly enough expreſſed.

'Tis to be feared alſo that they frequently chill the hoof to ſuch a degree, that the natural heat is never reſtored, and neceſſarily occaſion what is meant by a founder.

Before we quit this ſubject ſo neceſſary to the welfare of horſes, and the ſafety of the rider, we cant too ſtrongly recommend the waſhing horſes legs with warm water and ſoap, or pot liquor, after hard exerciſe,

as

as it muſt neceſſarily cleanſe, open the the pores, and promote a due degree of perſpiration ; by which means the heat and ſtiffneſs contracted by travelling, would be removed, and the limbs rendered pliant and eaſy. No Gentleman that has experienc'd the pleaſing effects of warm bathing after fatigues from ſtrong exerciſe, but muſt be convinced of the efficacy of this partial bathing, to his horſe ; and conſequently will never ſuffer him to be plunged into a cold pond, or river ; or his legs and feet to be waſhed, at theſe times, with cold water ; under the ridiculous notion of cooling and refreſhing them thereby : but how hard a taſk is it to convince ſome grooms of this error ; or to perſuade them that hot water cools, and cold water heats, on ſuch occaſions !

The Alum Pultice.

TAKE of roch alum one dram, the whites of two eggs, beat them well up togather.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is a uſeful remedy for repelling any recent inflammation, or humour from the eye. It ſhould be applied on lint, tow, or ſoft linnen, and renewed as often as it grows ſtiff and dry. The whites of eggs well broke, and applied between linnen cloths, is alſo a good application.

A Soap Pultice.

TAKE of ſoap lees four ounces, oil of olives half a pound, water two quarts, wheat flower a ſufficient quantity. Mix the oil and lees together firſt, then beat up the flower with them.

REMARK.

We give this as a diſcutient, and reſolvent compoſition, which may be applied, ſpread on coarſe cloth, to any hardneſs on the membranes or tendons; repeated daily for ſome time, it will in general prove ſucceſsful, eſpecially if the part be rubbed firſt with the mercurial ointment.

A Re-

A Repellent Pultice for ſwelled Heels.

TAKE of honey, hogs lard, and common turpentine, of each a pound; of bean meal, a ſufficient quantity; ſimmer them gently over the fire, and then put half a pound of alum finely powdered to them.

REMARK.

This is a more repelling pultice than ſome of the preceeding. If the ſkin be yet intire, and no ouzing or diſcharge from cracks, or ſores; it may be ſucceſsfully applied, ſpread on coarſe cloth, and renewed once in twelve hours.

A drying Application for Greaſe.

TAKE of white lead, half a pound; ſugar of lead, and white vitriol, of each one ounce; with a proper quantity of lard or train oil, make an ointment.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Where the application of pultices may be thought too troubleſome, this ointment may be ſubſtituted in their room, the part being well rub'd with it night and morning.

It may be no uſeleſs digreſſion, to obſerve, that when the ſwelling once gives way, or abates, in this, or any other diſeaſe of the the inferior parts; that a proper bandage, or rowler ſhould be made uſe of; and that moderate and frequent friction with a bruſh, or hair cloth, is of the utmoſt ſervice; as it renders the obſtructed fluids thinner, gives new motion to them when ſtagnated, and conſequently promotes a freer and more regular circulation: perhaps it is principally for want of cleanlineſs, and a due quantity of elbow greaſe, that theſe diſorders are ſo frequent; for when once obſtructions are formed in the extream parts, the dilated veſſels with difficulty recover their tone, ſo as to puſh on the returning fluids.

A Cold,

A Pultice for a bruiſe or bite on the Eye.

TAKE of the roots of ſolomon ſeal bruiſed, one ounce and a half, conſerve of roſes and vinegar, each half an ounce, the whites of two eggs well broke ; mix them together.

REMARK.

On proper authority we offer this as a good remedy for the purpoſe expreſſed, as it is cooling, repelling, and diſſolving ; the vinegar may be omitted, if found neceſſary : It ſhould be ſpread thick on a double linnen cloth, and bound gently over the whole eye : let it be renewed every ſix hours, if it grows ſtiff or dry : before the application, the eye-lid and parts adjacent ſhould be well ſpunged with vinegar and water ; and the horſe bled to the quantity of two or three quarts ; cooling phyſic will be of uſe, as will alſo the opening of the cheek veins, if they are turged and full.

An Anodine Pultice for inflamed Eyes.

TAKE white bread grated, and beat it into a ſoft pultice with a ſufficient quantity of thin mucilage of linſeed, or of quinces, to which a little powdered ſaffron may be added.

REMARK.

This may be applied as the former, and in caſe of great pain, will be found anodine, and reſolving. The bread and milk pultice with a little ſaffron and camphor, will frequently anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

A Diſſolvent Pultice.

TAKE of black ſoap ſix ounces, camphor powdered two ounces, ſal ammoniac powdered one ounce, ſpirit of wine a ſufficient quantity.

REMARK.

This is a warm, active and penetrating medicine,

medicine, very proper to diſſolve any hard ſwellings: before the application, the hair ſhould be clipt away, and the part well rubbed therewith.

A Cold, or Repellent Charge.

TAKE of colcothar of vitriol finely powdered, or bole, half a pound; mix either with the whites of two eggs well broke, and add as much old verjuice, or vinegar, as will give it a due conſiſtence.

REMARK.

This charge ſpread on thick cloth may be applied to any recent ſtrain of the tendons, after bathing with vinegar: it ſhould be neatly rowled on with a linnen band, two yards long, and three inches broad, and renewed every twenty four hours. Where there is little or no ſwelling, this charge may be preferred to pultices, as the rowler on which no ſmall ſtreſs ſhould be laid, may be applied here to great advantage.

Wine Vinegar.

Is an acid, produced from vegetables, by a peculiar manner of fermentation. What is met with in the ſhops is moſt frequently ſophiſticated with oil of vitriol, to which regard ſhould be had, when it is uſed for medicinal purpoſe. It is a remedy of great uſe, and externally applied, it has an aſtringent quality on the animal fibres, and is therefore corroberative and ſtyptic. It is accordingly of great uſe for bruiſes, ſtrains, and relaxations of particular parts. Internally it is uſed in caſes where too great putreſcence prevails in the fluids, occaſioning putrid and malignant fevers. The *French* wine vinegar is to be preferred to others, for the above reaſons.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Ointments or Unguents.

A general Wound Ointment.

TAKE of venice turpentine, and bees wax, of each a pound; oil of olives, a pound and a half; yellow reſin, twelve ounces; melt them together: and then ſtrain it through a coarſe canvas.

REMARK.

This is a proper application to any freſh wound or ſore; but as few people are without their favourite ſalves, or ointments; it may not be improper to lay down a few obſervations on this ſubject. The healing

then of ſores is now generally allowed to be the ſpontaneous work of nature, and medicines are no otherwiſe ſubſervient to the healing intention, than by preventing, or removing any impediments to her operations: For when good *pus*, or *matter* is obtained, that alone is the beſt balſam, and ſufficient for the healing purpoſe. In fact, the vulnerary and balſamic powers of theſe kind of applications, are now pretty generally exploded; nature herſelf being ſufficiently able to effect that intention, when the blood and juices are in a good ſtate, and there is no external ſtricture or impediment to prevent her intention; when theſe are removed and rectified, and the part defended from the air, very ſimple means will effect the cure.

Black Baſilicon.

TAKE of yellow reſin, bees wax, and common pitch, of each nine ounces, oil of olives one pound, melt the whole together over a gentle fire, ſtirring them well, and ſtrain the whole through a piece of coarſe canvas.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This compoſition differs from the above, only in the ſubſtituting common pitch, for the turpentine. Its qualities are therefore much the ſame, though this is rather more warm, and ſtimulating; for which reaſon, as well as its being a cheaper medicine, it may be preferred, for the uſe of horſes. Theſe two ointments, either uſed alone, or mixed occaſionally with verdigreaſe, or red precipitate powdered, will anſwer almoſt all intentions of healing: they ſhould be ſpread on lint, or ſoft tow, and applied to the bottom of the ſore, lightly filling up the reſt of the cavity to the ſurface: for modern ſurgery has taught us that no deep wounds, or ſores ſhould be crammed, or ſtuffed with doſſils dipt in ſtrongly irritating applications, with intention to promote digeſtion, and diſſolve hardneſs; and that as all dreſſings whatever, are in fact foreign bodies, ſo when injudiciouſly crammed into parts of quick ſenſation (and are alſo in their own natures painful and irritating,)

they act with double miſchief; by inflaming the parts, and choaking up the mouths of the veſſels; and thus by impeding digeſtion, they increaſe the induration. In ſhort, they cannot be too lightly applied, nor lay too ſoft and eaſy; our principal view being not to obſtruct nature in the execution of a work, ſhe is generally equal to; and in which we can lend her very little real aſſiſtance, beyond that of removing impediments out of the way. Let the medicines themſelves then at firſt be ſuch as the above, ſoft, lenient, and relaxing; and applied to the parts in ſuch a manner as to be no burthen to them by their diſtention; for under ſuch circumſtance, they reſiſt thoſe efforts, which nature always makes towards reſtoring parts with loſs of ſubſtance to their natural ſtate and ſize: when digeſtion is thus obtained, very ſimple applications will effect the cure, even dry lint alone to abſorb the matter, which is now the beſt balſam that can be applied. We thought proper to lay down this general doctrine, as the contrary practice

tice is but too frequently purſued by ſtuffing in tents, loaded with greaſy ointments, under the abſurd notion of healing from the bottom ; and a rediculous dependance on what are called *drawing and healing Salves and Ointments.*

It may be neceſſary in this place to obſerve that almoſt all ſinus's, or hollow parts, ſhould be laid open with the knife, and that all fiſtulous indurations, or hardneſſes, that melt not down by digeſtion, ſhould be removed by the ſame means, when practicable. It is worth notice alſo, that on thoſe parts where a rowler and bandage can be applied, they ſhould never be omitted ; as by their preſſure on the ſore they ſuppreſs the too quick growth of ſpongy, looſe fleſh, and defend the part from a flux of humours. When the fungous fleſh is once advanced, the ſhorteſt way is to pare it down with a knife, or level it by rubbing with a bit of cauſtic.

A Digeſtive

A Digeſtive Ointment for Wounds of the tendinous and Membranous Parts, as joints, &c.

TAKE of venice turpentine one ounce; the yolks of two eggs; honey and tincture of myrrh, of each one ounce.

REMARK.

This dreſſing is calculated for wounds and ſores near the joints, where membranes and tendons are contiguous; which if dreſſed with the above ointments, would be thereby fouled, from the unctiouſneſs of the compoſition.

Ointment, called Arcæus Liniment.

TAKE of mutton ſuet freſh tried two pounds, gum elemi one pound, venice turpentine ten ounces, melt the gum with the ſuet, and taking from the fire, immediately mix in the turpentine.

REMARK.

This compoſition is proper for freſh wounds

wounds, and is to be preferred ſometimes to the baſilicons; as it is leſs ſubject to produce fungous fleſh. We beg leave once more to obſerve, that all applications of this kind, conſiſt in affording a kind ſoft medium between the air, and the exhalations ariſing from the wound; which being by that means retained, changes the extravaſated humors into a laudable matter: this is the baſis which ſuſtains and connects the new tender ſucceeding fibres; and other balſams act only in imitation of this natural one; and are therefore the more valuable, the nearer they approach to this.

It may be neceſſary however to obſerve, that, in ſome kind of *old ſores*, or *ulcers*, the applications muſt be varied according to the ſtate of the inflammation, and the difference of conſtitution; for where a proper degree of heat is deficient, a due *digeſtion* cannot be procured, without the aſſiſtance of gently ſtimulating, and warm applications; and where the contrary ſtate prevails, thoſe that are relaxing, and cooling muſt

muſt be employed ; but where the *pus*, or *matter*, is ſpontaneouſly laudable, nothing more is required than to defend the ulcer from the injuries of the air, and other exterior bodies ; and this the uſe of dry lint will effect (as already obſerved) with any ſimple covering ; as it is the ſofteſt medium that can be applied to the tender ſprouting granulations of new fleſh ; will abſorb the matter which will be the beſt ſalve that can be applied ; and prevent the luxuriancy of ſpongy fleſh, which is frequently obliged to be cropt, and ſubdued, by painful, and corroſive applications.

Before we leave this part of the healing art, we ſhall repeat what we have partly obſerved before, that the *ſinus's* or cavities branching out from abſceſſes, or ſores, into the adipoſe parts, or interſtices of the muſcles, where matter is confined, frequently prevents the healing of the ſore : Under this circumſtance, if a depending orifice cannot be obtained, and the ſinus be cloſed by compreſſion and bandage, the moſt expeditious

peditious method of cure is to dilate them throughout with the knife.

When theſe ſinus's have been neglected, the cavities by time grow hard and pipey, and are then called fiſtulas. In order to a compleat cure, the calloſity ſhould be intirely extirpated, and the part brought to the ſtate of a freſh wound, and then treated as ſuch: this is the ſhorteſt and moſt effectual method of treating fiſtulas that are within the reach of the knife; where this laſt remedy cannot be put in practice, corroſive injections may be uſed, prepared with the ſublimate ſolution, and ægyptiacum: or tents ſpread with the præcipitate ointment, or a little ſublimate.

Ointment called Ægyptiacum.

TAKE of verdigreaſe well pounded five ounces, of honey, fourteen ounces, and of vinegar, ſeven ounces, boil them together, till they acquire the conſiſtence of an ointment.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This compoſition (improperly called ointment) is detergent ; and is applied in that intention to foul ulcers, and mortifications, it is of uſe alſo to rub thoſe ſpecks in the mouth with, called cankers, for which it is very effectual.

Arquebuſade.

TAKE of comfry leaves and roots, ſage, mugwort, and bugloſs, of each four handfuls ; betony, ſanicle, ox eye daiſy, common daiſy, greater figwort, plantane, agrimony, vervain, wormwood, fennel, of each two handfulls ; St. *John's* wort, long birthwort, orpine, veronica, leſſer centuary, milfoil, tobacco, mouſe-ear mint, hyſſop, of each one handful, wine twenty four pints. Having cut and bruiſed the herbs, pour on them the wine, and let them ſtand together in digeſtion, in horſe dung, or any other equivalent heat, for three days ; afterwards diſtil in an alembic with a moderate fire.

RE-

REMARK.

This celebrated remedy is with many in great eſteem for reſolving coagulated blood in bruiſes; for diſcuſſing ſwellings; for the cure of all ſprains; for cleanſing and healing ulcers and wounds particularly thoſe from gun ſhot, for which faculty it takes its name.—We would by no means depreciate a medicine in ſuch general eſteem; yet we can't help ſaying, that on a ſtrict examination of the ingredients ſingly, the virtues of moſt of the herbs reſide in ſuch parts, as are not capable of being elevated in this proceſs. In juſtice however to ſo favourite a remedy, we can't help confeſſing, that if it is not powerful enough to perform the wonders attributed to it, yet it is too innocent in general to do any conſiderable miſchief; a point ſurely of no ſmall moment in medicine; and which will no doubt, ever be thought of the utmoſt conſequence both to the preſcriber, as well as to the patient.

A dreſſing

A dreſſing for Gun-ſhot Wounds.

TAKE of the wound ointment, or black baſilicon four ounces, of the oil or balſam of turpentine two ounces. Melt them down together.

REMARK.

It may be of ſome uſe to lay down here the general doctrine, and treatment of gun-ſhot wounds. In the firſt place the ball, and extraneous bodies ſhould be extracted without violence done to the parts: the bleeding, if from any conſiderable veſſel, ſhould be ſecured by ligature, to which end the wound may be enlarged, to facilitate the tying it up more readily; which will alſo be of great uſe, by unbridling the parts. The firſt dreſſing may be of lint, or tow, dipt in warm oil, which will ſoften the eſchars, and promote digeſtion: The next may be the above, made warm, and applied to the bottom, in order to relax, and ſeperate the eſchars, which line all the

the inſide of the wound, and ſhut up the mouths of all the veſſels in contact with it. Some days are required for the ſeperation of theſe eſchars, which is effected by means of the nutritious juices, that ouze out from innumerable minute veſſels, and gradually ſeperate the dead, from the living parts. The Digeſtive pultice above mentioned will be found very uſeful, applied over the dreſſings; and where the native heat of the part is defective, a warm fomentation is neceſſary, before their application.

A dreſſing for a Mortification.

TAKE of the yellow, or black baſilicon above, four ounces; oil of turpentine and ægyptiacum, of each two ounces, melt down together.

REMARKS *on Mortifications.*

By mortification, is generally meant the putrefaction of the parts of living animals; which follows on the intire ſtagnation of the blood, and other circulating humors in

them.— The intentions of cure muſt be various, according to the cauſes which produce the mortification; and regard muſt be had alſo to the different ſtages of it. Thus where too great inflammation is the diſpoſing cauſe, evacuations, and reſolving emollients are proper, in order to leſſen the weight and quantity of the blood; and to attenuate the obſtructed fluids before they become putrid. — When it ariſes from weak ſolids, and vitiated fluids, warm ſtimulating applications muſt be uſed externally, aſſiſted by internals that will invigorate the habit, and prevent the putrefaction of the fluids; among which, the bark is celebrated by ſome for this purpoſe.—Scarifications are neceſſary to relax the ſkin, abate the tenſion of the veſſels, and to give a free diſcharge to the putrid ſerum. Nature is then to be aſſiſted by dreſſing the mortified parts with animated digeſtives, emollient and diſcutient fomentations, and pultices, of the ſame kind; which preſerving their heat longer will give a general warmth to the whole limb or parts adja-

adjacent: theſe will ſtrengthen the veſſels, facilitate the ſeperation of the dead from the living parts and reſiſt the putrefaction. For this purpoſe, therefore after ſcarifying the part to the quick, and waſhing the inciſions with hot oil of turpentine, doſſils of tow dipt in this dreſſing made ſcalding hot, ſhould be applied, and a thick pultice of beer grounds and *London* treacle ſhould be laid over. This ſhould be done twice a day, fomenting firſt with the diſcutient fomentation and ſpirits: when the mortification is ſtopt, and the ſloughs ſeperate, which is effected by the impulſe of the circulating fluids, the dreſſing may be changed for the baſilicon mixed with præcipitate.

An Ointment to make Hair grow.

TAKE of burnt cork powder'd, mix it up with oil or lard.

REMARK.

This ſimple application is very proper

for the intended purpoſe, and will at the ſame time conceal a diſagreeable eye ſore.

A Diſſolvent Ointment.

TAKE of calves feet oil, one pint, oil of turpentine three ounces, of white ſoap four ounces. Mix together with a gentle heat.

REMARK.

After violent ſtrains, the ſheaths of the tendons are often clogged with a viſcid humour, which growing thick, and hard, impedes their free motion: this ointment therefore being both emollient and diſcutient, is properly calculated to anſwer this intention; rub'd well into the part twice a day.

A Detergent Ointment.

TAKE a pound of digeſtive ointment, and add to it in fine powder, an ounce of verdigreaſe, or two of red præcipitate levigated.

REMARK.

REMARK.

When an ulcer or wound, inſtead of an appearance of red granulations on the ſurface; is attended with a thick, dirty yellow, tenacious ſlough, or foulneſs; it muſt be removed, by the application of ſuch medicines, as will ſtimulate the veſſels to a ſeperation of it; or of ſuch as deſtroy its ſubſtance, and produce a freſh and equal ſurface; which is the uſual effect of the above medicines. But when this appearance ariſes from a depravity of the humors, the habit muſt be corrected by alteratives, and mercurial phyſic, before this end can be obtained by any externals whatever. When, inſtead of theſe ſloughs; good white laudable *pus* is produced; the ſore then requires only to be defended from the air and external injuries, and covered with dry lint as before obſerved; Nature being ever diſpoſed to puſh forth new granulations, in order to reſtore the loſt fleſh in the propereſt manner: For tho' by the application of unctuous applications of

too relaxing a nature, the growth of fleſh is accelerated; yet inſtead of being the durable and firm granulations of nature, it proves to be only a bloated, fungous ſubſtance, that muſt be totally removed, before a ſolid foundation for healing can be laid; but while the ſprouting fibres are only kept moiſtened by the matter which exſudes from the extremities of the different veſſels in the ſore, we ſhould conſider it as the moſt congenial ſalve; which neither accelerates a luxuriant growth, or retards a languid one.

A Balſam for freſh Wounds.

TAKE of gum benjamin, three ounces, ſtoran two ounces, ballam of peru and tolu, of each half an ounce, ſuccotrine aloes ſix drams; myrrh two ounces; rectified ſpirit of wine two pints; infuſe in a warm place for ſeveral days, till the gums are diſſolved, then decant.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is an elegant preparation, inferior in efficacy to no *Fryar's balſam*; tho' it does not conſiſt of half the number of ingredients, 'tis thought by ſome to be a proper application to freſh wounds, as it varniſhes over the naked fibres, and defends them from the air. It may alſo be properly applied to wounds of the joints, tendinous and membranous parts, alone, or mixed with oil of turpentine; or the digestive above recommended: theſe animated dreſſings have a power of correcting the juices, and of defending the parts from putrefaction, which is peculiar to the denſe texture of tendinous, and membranous ſubſtances; whoſe extravaſated juices, are not ſo eaſily diſcuſſed, and therefore often change their nature, to an acrid putreſcent ſtate; frequently producing an eryſipelas, or inflammation, with ſanious diſcharge; which often turminates in mortification of the part.

A drying Ointment.

TAKE of oil of olives twelve pounds, yellow wax, ſimple diachylon plaiſter, and lapis calaminaris finely levigated, of each ſix pounds; when the above are melted, ſtir in the powder by degrees, till it is thoroughly incorporated.

REMARK.

We recommend this as a very uſeful remedy; which ſhould be always kept in the ſtable, ready to be applied to any cutaneous injury: 'tis a proper application to burns, ſcalds, &c. and to dreſs wounds and ulcers with, in the laſt ſtage of the cure. It is a better medicine than what goes under the name of *Turner*'s cerate; for being of a firmer conſiſtence, it ſuſpends the powder, and prevents its ſeperating by the heat of the ſore.—Diachylon plaiſter melted down with neats feet oil, is alſo a good general application for theſe intentions.

Ointment

Ointment of Lead.

TAKE of oil of olives one pint, white wax three ounces, ſugar of lead one ounce, rub the ſugar of lead firſt finely powdered with ſome of the oil, then add them to the wax melted with the remainder of the oil, and ſtir it 'till it is grown cold.

REMARK.

This ointment is cooling and repelling, and is proper in all caſes, where thoſe intentions are required. It may be ſubſtituted in the room of all the reſt of the cooling ointments.

The Ointment called Nutritum.

TAKE of litharge and vinegar, each four ounces; oil of olives twelve ounces; let them be rubbed together in a mortar, alternately pouring in part of the oil and vinegar, 'till the mixture be completed, and the vinegar can no longer be ſeperately diſtinguiſhed.

RE-

REMARK.

This old compoſition alſo is cooling and repellent: It is uſed for burns, and inflammations of the ſkin, and being of a firmer conſiſtence, ſpreads better on rag, or tow, by ſome others.

Ointment of Marſhmallows.

TAKE of the oil of mucilages, or of neats feet oil, three pints, of yellow wax one pound, of yellow reſin half a pound, and of common turpentine two ounces. Melt the reſin and wax with the oil, then, being taken off the fire, add the turpentine, and ſtrain the mixture while it is hot.

REMARK.

We recommend this as a general emollient, which may be applied to parts that want ſoftning: and will anſwer the end of moſt others for this intention.

The

The White Ointment called Unguentum.

TAKE of white wax ſix ounces. Melt it in three pounds of oil of olives, and then add by degrees ceruſe finely powder'd, one pound, mix them well by ſtirring.

REMARK.

This is of a cooling, aſtringent quality, and in ſome degree repellent, like the nutritum and lead ointment.

Mercurial Ointment.

TAKE of tried hogs lard two pounds, of crude mercury one pound, and of the ſimple balſam of ſulphur, or venice turpentine, half an ounce; rub the quickſilver with the balſam, 'till it no longer appears diſtinct, then add, by degrees, the lard made warm, and mix them carefully.

REMARK.

This compoſition is of great uſe as a diſ-

diſcutient, in diſſolving hard ſwellings on the membranes, tendons, and joints, alſo warbles and ſitfaſts. If perſevered in for ſome time, few of thoſe indurations can reſiſt its power: it is preferable to all plaiſters of this kind; as the mercury in them is too much clogged up with tenacious ſubſtances to admit its free entrance into the part.

An Ointment againſt the Itch.

TAKE of oil of olives ſix ounces, of white wax two ounces, melt them together, and then mix with them half an ounce of white præcipitate well ground.

REMARK.

This is a very elegant compoſition for the itch, has no diſagreeable ſcent, nor will it greaſe the cloths that touch it, or foul the ſkin when firſt laid on. The parts affected may be ſlightly rubed over with it at three or four different times. The diſguſtful ſmell of ſulphurous ointments generally made uſe of may thus be avoided, and this diſagreeable malady cured by a ſafe

ſafe pleaſant and efficacious remedy; but perhaps it is better calculated for the groom than the horſe, and for that reaſon is here inſerted.

Train Ointment.

TAKE of mutton ſuit, and tar, each four ounces, train oil eight ounces. Melt them together.

REMARK.

This is a proper remedy to anoint the hoofs of a horſe, when parched and dry: crackt heels alſo may be ſucceſsfully anointed with it.

Bliſtering Ointment.

TAKE of marſhmallow ointment two ounces, quickſilver one ounce thoroughly broke with an ounce of venice turpentine, Spaniſh flies one dram and a half, oil of origanum two drams; mix together.

REMARK.

Bliſtering is much uſed in farriery, in order to procure a quick and laſting diſcharge

charge from the part affected. The flies act by their irritation; and their ſtimulating ſalt being received into the abſorbing veſſels penetrates deeply, attenuates groſs humours, and is found very ſerviceable in old lameneſſes and ſtiff joints. In old ſtrains of the joints and tendons, where a fullneſs and hardneſs remains, nothing is ſo likely to remove it, as repeated bliſtering in the following manner. After ſhaving off the hair as cloſe as poſſible, apply the ointment pretty thick over the part; this ſhould be done in the morning, and the horſe kept tied up all day, without any litter till night; when he may be untied in order to lie down; and a pitch or any ſticking plaiſter may be laid over it, and bound on with a broad tape or bandage: After the bliſter has done running, and the parts begin to dry and peel off, it may be applied a ſecond time, which ſeldom fails of diſſolving the hardneſs, and effecting a cure. Should this method not ſucceed in ſome obſtinate joint lameneſſes, recourſe muſt be had to firing the part by an ingenious farrier.

Rr-

REMARKS *on obſtinate Lameneſſes.*

We beg leave to obſerve here, that horſes are frequently ſubject to a lameneſs in the hip joint, as well as in other membranous, and ligamentous parts; which often continues obſtinately fixed there, notwithſtanding the uſe of purging and other internal remedies: this may probably be cauſed by ſome acrid juices ſeperated from the blood, and ſhed out of the veſſels upon theſe parts. If therefore they are, as we ſuppoſe, *extravaſated*, and out of the laws of circulation, which the locality of pain ſeems to prove, the actual cautery bids faireſt for their removal, for as it penetrates deep into the cellular ſubſtance, whoſe communication with the other membranes is very apparent, and conſiderable: theſe acrid juices may thus be diſcharged *primâ faice*, and the whole *tela celluloſa* emptied of its fluids by a conſtant diſcharge produced by ſeveral of theſe ulcerations. The force of fire, though difficult to be accounted for; and

the

the preference due to the hot iron, over rowels, ſetons, and cauſtic medicines, has long been obſerved in the practice of farriery; and that it acts with ſuperior, and uncommon efficacy: and though the horror, with which the burning cautery inſpires the human patient, has, no doubt, been the cauſe of baniſhing it from modern ſurgery (permitting the brute creation only to reap the benefit of it) while milder and gentler means have been introduced in its ſtead; yet it is much to be feared, ſince this complaiſant adoption, that our ſucceſſes in ſome obſtinate caſes have not been equal to our forefathers, who were very liberal in the uſe of the cautery, and were happy in having patients to deal with, as intrepid as themſelves.

An Ointment for the Mange, or Scab.

TAKE of ſulphur vivum, finely powdered half a pound, crude ſal ammoniac one ounce, hogs lard enough to form an ointment; rub it well into the parts affected every day.

Another

Another for the ſame Diſtemper.

TAKE of quickſilver and of oil of vitriol, of each one ounce; ſhake them well in a bottle, 'till the quickſilver is thoroughly divided; then add ſulphur vivum four ounces, hogs lard a pound, apply it as the former.

REMARK.

The uſual remedy for this diſorder is brimſtone, train oil, and tar, to which white hellebore or ginger is added by ſome, with a third part of the mircurial ointment; The ſublimate waſh may alſo be uſed at the ſame time to advantage.

Liniment for the Eyes.

TAKE of tutty finely powder'd, or of colcothar of vitriol well waſhed and powder'd, one dram, vipers fat, or gooſe greaſe, one ounce, mix them by grinding well together on a ſtone.

REMARK.

The gooſe greaſe which is to be procured with leſs trouble and expence than the viper fat, is full as efficacious, and is to be preferred to lard or butter: where the eye is attended with a great flow of humours, this medicine will greatly abate the defluxion, and inflammation; and is a more efficacious repellent than many others, that are uſed in this form. The colcothar ſhould firſt be well waſhed, otherwiſe it may be ſo acrid, as to increaſe the fluxion and inflammation: under ſuch circumſtance, let the lid be anointed with ſugar of lead, and mucilage of quinces.

An Ointment againſt Specks or Films.

TAKE of ointment of tutty one ounce, honey of roſes two drams, white vitriol, or ſal ammoniac finely powder'd half a dram.

A Detergent Liniment.

TAKE of myrrh finely powder'd half a dram, camphire five grains, white vitriol ten grains, honey two drams, rub them together with a little ſpring water to the conſiſtence of a ſoft liniment.

REMARK.

REMARK.

These may be applied to the eye, by means of a feather or pencil drawn over it, in all foulnesses of the cornea, or outward membranes, and will be retained on the part longer than liquid forms: they should be daily applied 'till the film, or speck disappears; to gratify the readers curiosity we insert the following, which was long in great esteem for the diseases of the eye.

Riverius Ointment for the Eyes.

TAKE of tutty prepared an ounce and a half, camphor one dram, verdigrease twelve grains; let them be rubbed together to an impallable powder; then mix them intimately with an ounce of fresh unsalted butter.

REMARK.

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cornea, and after the firſt inflammation is abated, for drying up the defluxion: The quantity of a ſmall bean may be daily put into the corner of the eye; or the inſide of the eyelids be beſmeard with it. The juice of tobacco and freſh butter boiled together to the conſiſtence of an ointment, has alſo been found very efficacious for this purpoſe.

Sir Hans Sloane's *Medicine for the Eyes.*

TAKE of prepared tutty one ounce, of lapis hæmatitis prepared, two ſcruples, of the beſt aloes twenty four grains, prepared pearl four grains: put them into a marble mortar, with a proper quantity of viper's fat to make an ointment.

REMARK.

This may be uſed as the former, by means of a pencil or feather. The aqua ſaphirina to be had of the apothecary's, may be dropt into the eye for this purpoſe: the juice of celandine has alſo been ſucceſsfully uſed in theſe caſes; equal parts alſo of ſal ammoniac, or white vitriol, and ſugar candy finely

finely powder'd, and blown into the eye, have alſo been attended with the ſame ſucceſs.

Dr. Mead's *Ointment for Films.*

TAKE of glaſs finely levigated, and mix it up with honey.

REMARK.

This ſimple remedy, is ſaid, by its inciding quality, to gradually wear of films, and to anſwer the intention of more pompous applications: but notwithſtanding the ſanction of ſo great authority, as Dr. *Mead*, we think it may ſometimes be injurious in practice: for as it moſt probably acts by its ſpicula or points, filing, as it were, the protuberances on the cornea, or outer coat; ſo this effect cannot ſeemingly be produced by ſuch means, without ſcratching and wounding in ſome degree, every other part of the membrane which is ſound; which may occaſion freſh inflammation, and conſequently render it leſs tranſparent.

General Remarks *on Eyes.*

The above remedies are calculated for the external diſorders of the eye; and can be of no ſervice in that ſpecies of blindneſs which ariſes from an internal cauſe, and renders the chryſtaline humour opake, in ſhort, produces a *cataract*. Why horſes are more particularly ſubject to this diſeaſe, than other quadrupeds, may poſſibly be owing to the violence of their exerciſe; which too forceably impels the circulating fluids into the finer ſeries of lymphatic veſſels; where forming obſtructions in the chryſtalline humour, cornea, &c. the rays of light can no longer pervade theſe now condenſed bodies: It may alſo be partly owing to their dry aliment, which by rendering the blood and juices too viſcid, may impede their free circulation through theſe minute canals. But why, in general, blindneſs ſhould affect only horſes, at a certain period of age, ſeems rather difficult to account for; as in every ſtage of life, they are ſubject to the ſame inconveniencies, from

from a too rapid circulation, or too viſcid a ſtate of fluids: It is remarkable alſo, that after various attacks, alternately on both eyes; if one eſcapes, the horſe is ſeldom, or never ſubject to the like malady. If the diſorder then ariſes from the internal ſtate of the circulating fluids, the difficulties that enſue in altering ſo large a maſs of fluids, muſt be very obvious: and that all external remedies, with the help of rowels, ſetons, and evacuations, can only afford a temporary relief, by depleting the veſſels, and abating the firſt inflammation: So that when we hear of an infallible *external* remedy for *moon blindneſs* as 'tis called, we may very juſtly ſuſpect an impoſition; as thoſe remedies cannot act on the humours within the globe of the eye. The only medicines therefore which bid faireſt for removing this diſorder, or rather preventing it, are undoubtedly the mercurial; which alone are able to diſſolve the too viſcid, and tenacious juices, and open beginning obſtructions in the minuteſt veſſels. To anſwer this purpoſe, the blood ſhould by degrees be ſaturated with this medicine, given

ſed by ſome of the ſmalleſt veſſels being conſolidated into fibres, which appear to us to be quite impervious. It is probable that the ſtate of perfection from this period, immediately declines ; every day bereaves us of ſome or other of the ſmalleſt veſſels, which were pervious the day before ; the bounds of circulation is gradually leſſen'd ; ſtrength imperceptibly decays ; the circulation is brought into a narrower compaſs ; the veſſels collapſe, become rigid and bony ; the heart grown feeble, can no longer overcome their reſiſtance ; and the natural death of the animal enſues.—Theſe are the progreſſive ſtages of nature, which are often broke in upon by diſeaſes ; moſt of which ariſe from ſuch an indiſpoſition of the fluids, as renders them unfit to paſs through their canals ſo freely, as that a total and perfect circulation can be performed ; and from hence obſtructions will ariſe in the different ſeries of veſſels, which will be productive of a variety of diſorders, and anticipate the ſtages of decaying nature as above deſcribed. Indeed it is rather matter of wonder, that an animal machine

ſo

ſo curiouſly fabricated, as is that of horſe, or man, ſhould hold out ſo long, without being diſorder'd, or wearing out, when we conſider the many rude ſhocks the one meets with from the violence of labour, and the want of due care, in the management of them; and the other from intemperance, and inclement ſeaſons, which are but too often ſufficient to diſturb that due equilibrium between the ſolids and fluids, ſo neceſſary to health and life.

An Ointment for a wounded Eye.

TAKE of honey of roſes, and of the mucilage of quinſeed, of each one ounce, tincture of myrrh two drams. Introduce it to the wound by means of a feather, twice a day, made warm.

REMARK.

Should the eye be much inflamed, foment it well with milk and water, before the application of the above, and apply a ſoft pultice over it of bread and milk; or of grated bread, mucilage of quinſeed and ſaffron. Bleeding ſhould be repeated, if the inflam-

inflammation gives not way ; nor ſhould cooling phyſic, and nitre be omitted.

An Ointment for the Hoofs.

TAKE of bees wax two ounces, freſh butter or lard, ſix ounces, tar one ounce, as much neats feet oil as will bring it to the conſiſtence of a ſmooth ointment.

We give this as a very proper ointment for dry hard hoofs ; but if they are inclined to be rotten, bathe them often with chamberlye, and anoint the foot and ſoal every day with the following

Ointment for the Soals and Hoof.

TAKE linſeed bruiſed two pounds, boil it in two quarts of chamberlye, to the conſiſtence of a pultice, then add ſix ounces of ſoft green ſoap.

REMARK.

This is a proper medicine to ſoften the hoof and ſoal, and will prevent the putrefaction of the latter.

An

An Ointment againſt obſtinate Scratches.

TAKE of venice turpentine four ounces, quickſilver two ounces, incorporate well together, then add honey and ſheeps ſuit, of each four ounces.

REMARK.

Let the ſcratches be anointed with this twice a day; and let ſome of the ſame be ſpread on rag, or tow, and applied all over the heel, if hard and callous.

An Ointment againſt Rat Tails.

TAKE of black ſoap four ounces, quick-lime powder'd two ounces, vinegar enough to form into an ointment.

REMARK.

This diſeaſe is of two kinds, moiſt and dry; to the former any of the above dry-ing ointments may be uſed; to the latter, the laſt mercurial ointment, or this: but if the hardneſs ſubmits not to theſe, it muſt be

be pared off with a knife, and dreſſed with tar, turpentine and honey, to which verdigreaſe may be added. After which the mercurial ointment may be reapplied.

An Ointment for Sand Cracks, and crackt Hoofs.

TAKE of venice turpentine, bees wax, tar, and deers ſuit, equal quantities melt together.

REMARK.

If the crack does not penetrate through the hoof 'tis readily cured, by paring away the edges and anointing it daily with the above; but when it paſſes through the hoof, the cure then is attended with difficulty; as matter is frequently formed underneath, which if not properly treated, will degenerate into a quittor. The above is a good remedy for a prick, or wound in the foot, from gravel, nails, *&c.* After being well cleanſed, and waſhed with ſoap and water.

An Ointment againſt Greaſy Heels.

TAKE of white lead, roach allum, and white vitriol of each half a pound, verdigreaſe one ounce, green copperas three ounces, reduce them to a fine powder, and then add an ounce of oil of vitriol and a pound of honey, work it up with train oil to a proper conſiſtence.

REMARK.

This is ſaid to be of known efficacy for corroding ulcers, that are ſometimes attendant on Greaſy heels: It is an effectual remedy for bracing up the relaxed veſſels of the parts, which a continual drain muſt of courſe bring on; and conſidering the denſe texture of the fibres of a Horſe, may be not at all too irritating.

An Ointment againſt Mallenders and Sallenders.

TAKE of hogs lard two ounces, ſublimate mercury two drams.

REMARK:

REMARK.

After the cracks have been well waſhed and cleanſed with a lather of ſoap warmed, let them be rubbed with a little of this ointment night and morning, if the mercurial one ſhould be applied ineffectually.

Another againſt the ſame.

TAKE of æthiops mineral half an ounce, white vitriol one dram, ſoft green ſoap ſix ounces

REMARK.

After clipping away the hair, and clearing the ſcabs, anoint with this often. On their drying up, a purge or two may be neceſſary.

An healing Ointment for the Hoofs.

TAKE of baſilicon one pound, wax and neats foot oil, of each half a pound, reſin, four ounces, mix together.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Some ointments of this kind have been already given; but for the generality of theſe caſes, and where the cracks are deep, we give this the preference.

Another.

TAKE of neats feet oil, tar, and bees-wax, equal parts; melt them down together.

REMARK.

This alſo is well calculated for the above intention, and to anoint brittle hoofs with.

An ointment for a recent Splint, or bony Excreſcence.

TAKE of Marſhmallow ointment an ounce, oil of origanum an ounce and a half, tincture of euphorbium one dram, ſublimate and ſpaniſh flies pow-der'd, of each half a dram, mix to-gether.

REMARK.

Rub this leniment into the part for a conſiderable time. In twenty four hours,

the ſplint, which is often a thickening of the membrane covering the bone, will become ſoft, and a kind of dew appear on the ſkin, the part may then be gently ſtroked with a finger dipt in ſweet oil. But to an old ſplent where the bone itſelf is inlarged, a judicious application of the cauſtic, or actual fire, can only be ſucceſsful: freſh elicampane bruiſed is often efficacious for this purpoſe in the firſt caſe.

An Ointment againſt Farcy Buds.

TAKE of ointment of elder four ounces, oil of turpentine two ounces, ſugar of lead half an ounce, white vitriol powder'd two drams, mix together.

REMARK.

After bleeding, cooling phyſic, and giving nitre thrice a day for ſome time, the buds ſhould be anointed with the above night and morning: which when the farcy affects only the ſmaller veſſels, they are ſometimes by this medicine alone diſperſed; but in order to confirm the cure, 'tis proper to give two ounces of liver of antimony finely powder'd

powder'd for a fortnight, and then an ounce a day for a fortnight longer. If the diſorder ſhould increaſe, and prove obſtinate, uſe the remedies recommended in chap. V.

Plunket's *Remedy for Cancers.*

TAKE of crows foot one handful, well pounded, of dogs fennel three ſprigs; of crude brimſtone, three thimbles full; and of white arſenic, the ſame quantity; incorporate them well in a mortar, then make them into dry balls, the ſize of a nutmeg, and dry them in the ſun.

REMARK.

When theſe are applied, the balls are directed to be beat into a fine powder and mixt with the yolk of an egg, and laid over the ſore, covered with a piece of hogs bladder ſmeard with the ſame.

This compoſition was formerly in great repute for curing cancers, it is ſaid to be the ſame remedy, which has lately been offerd to the world, as an almoſt infallible remedy for that purpoſe. We give it according to the original receipt; but as the

arſenic has the principal ſhare in it, we apprehend it better calculated for the horſe, than the human patient; as it can act only by the cauſtic power of that ingredient. The dread of the knife has lately been the cauſe of many cancerous patients flying for refuge to this painful application, or to cauſtics of the ſame nature; and where the cauſe has been local, it has often been attended with ſucceſs; but when the tedious, and excruciating pain from the operation of the cauſtic is put in competition with the temporary pain of the knife, we apprehend the preference may eaſily be determin'd.

As arſenic, or ſublimate is frequently made uſe of by our farriers, to ſeperate the ſloughs, in farcy buds, this compoſition may be uſed for that purpoſe; as *poſſibly* it may operate rather milder: and in thoſe fungous diſorders called cankers in the feet, it may be applied with the ſame intention.

Ointment of Tutty.

TAKE of gooſe greaſe four ounces, and of prepared tutty two ounces. Mix them well by grinding them together on a ſtone.

REMARK.

This compoſition is greatly emollient and repellent, which renders it a proper medicine in all caſes where a flux of humours attends the eyes, with inflammation; proper evacuations being premiſed: the gooſe greaſe, is doubtleſs, equally efficacious with, if not more ſo, than the fat of vipers, which is much depended on by ſome, in compoſitions of this kind; it is likewiſe more proper than butter, or lard, as it is much leſs ſubject to turn rancid: it ſhould be applied by means of a pencil, or feather, or by anointing the eye laſhes therewith.

An Ointment againſt Nails, Stubs, or Thorns in the Feet.

TAKE of tar and oil of turpentine of each two ounces, deers or mutton ſuet one ounce, melt together.

REMARK.

When a Horſe is wounded in the foot from the above cauſes, after the extraction of the foreign bodies, let the wound be well cleanſed by waſhing with ſoap ſuds; then

dreſs it up with lint dipt in the above ointment, or either of the baſilicons melted down with a little oil of turpentine: ſtop up the foot with bran and hogs lard heated together, or put the whole foot into the *turnip*, or *general* pultice: if any particles remain behind, the wound muſt be dilated by a piece of ſpungent, and the ſoal pared away thin, in order to get to the bottom.

Cauſtics.

Theſe are formed of ſuch corroſive medicines as produce an artificial mortification, by deſtroying the texture of the parts to which they are applied. They are of great uſe in many parts of farriery, by making openings into abſceſſes, deſtroying excreſcences, and calloſities, and making artificial drains, in lameneſſes of the joints and limbs.

Rowels, and Setons.

Theſe applications are undoubtedly alſo of great uſe in many parts of farriery, but we

we fear they are often indiſcriminately, and injudiciouſly applied; for from the reaſoning of the *abſurd* farrier, one might imagine that they act by a kind of magic, in diſcharging the bad and corrupt humours *only* from the blood: What we have remarked above in regard to the actual cautery, or hot iron, may in ſome degree be applied to them; as they are often found of great uſe in draining off extravaſated fluids lodged in the cellular membrane, and between the interſtices of the muſcles after violent ſtrains *&c.* For there is a wonderful communication between the veſſels of this membrane throughout the whole limb, as appears by inflating thoſe of ſheep, calves, *&c.* by the butcher; and hence probably it is, that ſome diſorders of this integument are ſo apparently releived by them. But when they are indiſcriminately applied upon every occaſion, whether the horſe be fat or lean, young or old; of a hot and dry; or of a cold and moiſt conſtitution, under the idle pretence of drawing off particular *humours*, they muſt frequently be productive of bad conſe-

quences; For the lean, the old, and thofe horſes who are of a dry, hot habit, muſt ſuffer from a long continued drain of fluids, which may by degrees exhauſt their ſtrength, by defrauding the conſtitution of ſo neceſſary a ſupport. — But in diſorders from fullneſs, in young plethoric horſes, attended with acrimony, or ſharpneſs of the juices; or with deflexions on the eyes, lungs, or any other parts of conſequence; the gradual diſcharge produced by them, will contribute to leſſen the fullneſs of the parts affected, and give the veſſels an opportunity of recovering their tone, while evacuating and alterative medicines are doing their office.

We in general give the preference to ſetons made with horſe hair, or ſilk; The uſual method of making *rowels* being ſometimes productive of great inflammation, ſwelling, gleet, and even mortification; which ſymptoms are avoided by the ſimple method of introducing the ſeton; where of courſe there is leſs preſſure, and irritation, from the introduction of a foreign body,

body, designedly made use of, to keep the part in a state of separation, and to facilitate a discharge from the divided vessels.

Scarifications.

The operation of cutting the skin superficially, with a sharp knife, is sometimes of great use in dropsical swellings of the belly, sheath, and limbs: These appearances often arise from an impoverished state of the blood, and are sometimes critical in epidemic colds, and fevers. By this method, gallons of water have been discharged; the limbs, and parts adjacent unloaded, a mortification prevented, and horses have been recovered, who were given over for lost, and most probably would have been, without a speedy evacuation thus procured. Should the incisions heal up, before the water is thoroughly discharged, fresh ones may be made, or the parts may be punctured in several places, with the point of a lancet, which will often answer the end, as well as the incisions. If there should be any tendency to mortification,

fication, foment, or ſpunge the parts often with the diſcutient fomentation; which alſo may be applied, if there ſhould not be any; in order to ſupple and relax the inciſions, or punctures, and by keeping open the orifices, favour the diſcharge.

CHAP. III.

Plaiſters, or Emplaſters.

A Defenſitive Plaiſter.

TAKE of oak bark three pounds, alum half a pound, boil in twenty four ounces of water to ſixteen, ſtrain off, and add litharge ten pounds, oil of olives twenty pounds, dragons blood and burgundy pitch, of each eight ounces, mix and make an emplaſter.

REMARK.

This plaiſter is much more ſtyptic than any of the uſual defenſitives: but, like all others

others of this kind, is not to be truſted to alone in any violent ſtrains of the tendons. If indeed the injury be ſlight, and unattended with ſwelling after bathing the part well with vinegar, it may be applied ſpread thick on leather, and rowled on with a proper bandage; or after the ſwelling has ſubſided in more violent ſtrains, it may be applied in the ſame manner. We muſt confeſs however, that though it be generally imagined, that plaiſters compoſed of ſtyptic ingredients, conſtringe, and ſtrengthen the parts, to which they are applied, yet in our opinion, that hypotheſis has not a very juſt foundation; for plaiſters in general relax, rather than reſtringe; the unctuous ingredients neceſſary in their compoſition, counteracting, and deſtroying the effect of the aſtringent; not to enlarge on the local perſpiration, which being retained by them, muſt keep the part in a conſtant bath, and of courſe in a ſtate of relaxation.

A Mer-

A Mercurial Plaiſter.

TAKE of the gum Plaiſter a pound and a half, quickſilver twelve ounces, venice turpentine an ounce and a half; grind the quickſilver in a mortar with the turpentine, 'till the mercurial globules are no longer viſible, then having melted the gum plaiſter and taken it from the fire, add to it this mixture.

REMARK.

When the mercurial ointment may be thought too troubleſome to be frequently reapplied, which we muſt confeſs, we prefer to all plaiſters, where mercury enters the compoſition; this may be made uſe of, as it is eſteemed a powerful reſolvent and diſcutient, and acts in general with much greater certainty in theſe intentions, than any compoſitions of vegetable ſubſtances alone. If ſpread thick on leather it may be ſucceſsfully applied, (after ſhaving away the hair,) to diſſolve recent

ſwellings

ſwellings on the bones, or membranes; as ſpavins, jardons, curbs, ſplints, and oſſets; eſpecially if they ſhould be of no long ſtanding; for when that is the caſe, nothing but bliſtering and firing will avail.

A Diſcutient Plaiſter.

TAKE of diachylon plaiſter with the gums, two pounds, euphorbium in powder four ounces, burgundy pitch one ounce, mix together.

REMARK.

This compoſition is well calculated for diſſolving incipient ſplents, hardneſſes on the tendons, or other indurations of the membranes: the hair, as before obſerved, ſhould be cloſely ſhaved before the application, and when the part will admit of bandage, it ſhould be bound on with a rowler, to prevent the removal by the horſe.

Another

Another Diſcutient Plaiſter.

TAKE of gum ammoniac eight ounces, diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of vinegar of ſquills, then add to it, of the juice of hemlock leaves four ounces, ſtrain the mixture, and boil to the conſiſtence of a plaiſter.

REMARK.

This may be applied ſpread thick on leather, to hardneſſes on the tendons and joints; and according to ſome late accounts of the properties of hemlock, may prove a ſerviceable remedy for this purpoſe. Freſh or dryed hemlock, boiled and bruiſed, and applied as a pultice daily, bids fair alſo for reſolving theſe ſwellings, after bathing the part well with a decoction of the ſame: but to anſwer the purpoſe effectually, it ſhould be perſevered in for ſome time, for theſe kind of ſwellings in general yield but ſlowly.

A Diſ-

A Diſſolvent Plaiſter.

TAKE of Indian capſicum a pound, boil in a gallon of water to three quarts, ſtrain off the liquor, and add of litharge four pounds, oil of olives eight pounds, burgundy pitch two pounds, yellow wax one pound and a half.

REMARK.

This Plaiſter ſpread thick on leather, may be uſed for the ſame purpoſes as the former: It is warm, penetrating, and of an active nature, from the principal ingredient, the capſicum; as the firſt is from the euphorbium: theſe two ſeem better calculated for horſes, than any of the other gum plaiſters. Soap may occaſionally be added to this.

A ſtrengthening Plaiſter.

TAKE of the defenſitive plaiſter two pounds, of frankincenſe half a pound, of colcothar of vitriol and tar, of each three ounces, melt the plaiſter, and then add the powders.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Where applications of this kind are thought uſeful, this plaiſter may be applied to ſprained tendons, or joints, when a horſe is to be turn'd out to graſs; but though this is as well calculated as any thing, in this form; yet applications of this kind are not to be much depended on alone, in bad caſes, without that neceſſary auxiliary, reſt; which is ſo extremely eſſential to the cure, by giving the relaxed fibres time to recover their enfeebled tone; that perhaps many a trifling plaiſter has received the credit of the recovery, which was due principally to that.

The Soap Plaiſter.

TAKE of palm oil, or that of olives four pounds, of litharge a pound and a half, boil them to the conſiſtence of a plaiſter, then add of gum ammoniac, galbanum, venice turpentine, and yellow wax, each half a pound, caſtile ſoap ſhaved two pounds and a half.

REMARK.

REMARK.

We recommend this plaiſter ſpread on leather, to be applied to any indurations, and knots, on thetendons and membranes; which by the diſſolving power of the ſoap, and the warm irritation of the gums, will enable the obſtructed veſſels to puſh on the ſtagnating humours.

A Suppurative Plaiſter.

TAKE of yellow wax two pounds and a half, oil of mucilages, or neats feet oil eight ounces, of ſtrained gum galbanum half a pound, of common turpentine and euphorbium of each four ounces. The gum being melted with the turpentine, add it to the wax melted ſeperately in another veſſel with the oil.

REMARK.

Where the form of plaiſters is thought preferable, this compoſition is properly

calculated to haſten the maturation of ſwellings tending to ſuppurate; its adheſive property, as well as its ſtimulating action renders it very fit for that purpoſe, by advancing the fermentation of the collected fluids, and confining the heat and perſpiration. It ſhould be ſpread thick on leather, and continued 'till the ſwelling is become ſoft, and the fluctuation of matter manifeſt to the finger.

Remarks *on the formation of* Matter, *or* Pus.

The origin, or cauſe of *Matter*, has generally been thought to be produced, by the diſſolution of ſome of the ſolid parts of broken capillary veſſels, and a mixture of ſome part of the juices circulating through them; and never without ſome degree of eroſion, ſome breach, or diviſion in the natural ſtructure of the parts whence it comes. Thus in abſceſſes, it is ſuppoſed to be formed from the fluids ouzing out of the ruptur'd veſſels, which have undergone their utmoſt diſtenſion, and are forced to yield to the fullneſs and obſtruction formed

in

in them.—In wounds, it has been thought to iſſue directly from the divided blood veſſels, conſtringed ſo as to reſtrain the tinging matter of the blood, and to ſuffer only the ſerous part, and lymph to paſs.—A very ingenious gentleman however has advanced ſome material objections to this doctrine, and though he allows *matter* to be formed originally from the ſerum of the blood, yet he thinks, that was it only the ſimple effuſion of it, eſcaping through the mouths of the divided blood, and lymphatic veſſels, as in freſh wounds, it ought to be the greateſt at that time; and to diminiſh, as the conſtriction of the blood veſſels became gradually greater; but the reverſe is here the caſe: for on the flux of blood ceaſing in the divided part, the firſt diſcharge is generally very ſparing, and ſometimes wholy wanting; but afterwards it increaſes to a copious degree by the application of warm ſtimulating dreſſings. He is therefore inclined to think that *pus*, or *matter*, is ſerum changed into a different humour by more complex means, than the ſimple effect of ſtraining through orifices

formed by the accidental diviſion of the blood, and lymphatic veſſels ; eſpecially as it moſt recedes from the nature of ſerum, when it is moſt copiouſly diſcharged ; which ought to be otherwiſe, on the ſuppoſition, that it was the meer ſerum eſcaping thro' the mouths of the divided veſſels. To account for the difference of *pus*, from *ſerum*, and it's greater ſpecific gravity than the ſerous part of the blood, it has been aſſerted, that *pus* was formed of the *ſerum* of the blood, commixt in the ulcer, with abraded parts of the ſolids. But this ſuppoſition he alſo rejects for this reaſon ; that at the time the *pus* is moſt perfect, the ſolids are ſo far from appearing to ſuffer any ſuch abraſion, that they are in an increaſing ſtate, and inſtead of the deſtruction of the old parts, which muſt be the caſe if they furniſhed matter to the *pus*, the generation of new always attends, ſo that the *matter* of every ſore in the ſtate of healing, is made up of juices only, not of a mixture of fluids and ſolids.

He is therefore of opinion that it may be produced by a joint mixture of the above

above ſerum with the fatty ſubſtance, or that gelatinous fluid of the tela cellulosa, which is generally found to be the ſeat of purulency; this he thinks will better account for its quality, conſiſtence, and ſpecific gravity, as their mixture together, will afford a ſimilar humour. But this conjecture, how plauſible ſoever, cannot we think, account for that formation of *pus*, which is ſometimes made without any apparent breach, or diſſolution of the ſolids, and is often found on the membranes within the body, *viz.* the pleura, peritonæum, *&c.* theſe ſeem to be rather a ſort of inſpiſated ſerum, which have exuded through the coats of the veſſels; as no adipoſe ſubſtance is here depoſited, or any cellular membrane exiſts.

We are ſatisfied that by this long digreſſion, we treſpaſs too much on the generality of our readers; but as the *hypotheſis* is ingenious, we thought it might be acceptable to ſome; as it proves alſo how much we are in the dark, concerning the operations of nature; and that the moſt plauſible theory will ſeldom ſtand the teſt of a ſtrict ſcrutiny

from accurate obſervations: for how much ſoever we may plume ourſelves on modern diſcoveries, it is much to be doubted, whether we are better acquainted with the *ſtate* and compoſition of the fluids, than our predeceſſors, who were not ſo converſant with the circulation of them; and of courſe, that a large field for improvements ſtill lays open before us.

It behoves us therefore to be upon our guard againſt ſpeculations of this kind, as a fertile brain, or luxuriant imagination, will otherwiſe, while it amuſes, frequently impoſe on us; for we are but too prone to embrace ſuch phyſical illuſions as flatter our vanity, when the reality is not to be attained; and the want of it, ſeems a reproach to our underſtanding.

Court ſticking Plaiſter.

TAKE of iſinglaſs four ounces, of the traumatic balſam, one ounce. Melt the iſinglaſs with about two ounces of water, and boil the ſolution, 'till a great part of the water be conſumed; then

then add gradually to it the balſam, ſtirring them well together; and after the mixture has continued a ſhort time on the fire, take the veſſel off; and ſpread the plaiſter while yet fluid with the heat, on ſilk, by means of a bruſh.

REMARK.

This plaiſter is foreign to the preſent deſign, and introduced here only to gratify the curioſity of thoſe, who are unacquainted with its compoſition.

Baume de Commandeur.

TAKE of dry peruvian balſam one ounce, ſtorax in the tear, two ounces, benjamin, three ounces, ſuccotrine aloes, myrrh, olibanum, angelica roots, St. *John*'s wort flowers, each half an ounce, ſpirit of wine, two pounds eight ounces by weight. Let them ſtand together in the ſun during the dog days, in a glaſs veſſel, cloſely ſtopt, and afterwards ſtrain out the balſam thro' a linnen cloth.

REMARK.

This balſam is in great repute with ſome foreigners, for cleanſing and healing wounds and ulcers, diſcuſſing cold tumours, and allaying rhumatic pains; internally for warming and ſtrengthening the ſtomach and bowels, expelling flatulencies, and relieving colicky complaints. It has gone under various names, as balſam of *Bern*, *Wade*'s balſam, *Friar*'s balſam, and *Jeſuit* drops, &c. The above form is taken from the original receipt, publiſhed by *Pomet*.

Anhalt Water.

TAKE of turpentine ſix ounces, olibanum one ounce, aloes wood three ounces, cloves, cinnamon, cubebs, roſemary flowers, galangal, maſtich, nutmegs, each ſix drams, ſaffron two drams and a half, bayberries, fennel ſeeds, each half an ounce, ſpirits of wine five pints: Digeſt with the ſpirit for ſix days, then diſtil with a gentle heat, in balneo mariæ.

REMARK.

REMARK.

We give this compoſition as it is held in great eſteem in *Germany*, for old pains and achs, *&c.* for cholic, gravel, and ſtrengthening the ſtomach, *&c.* We think it no improper medicine for the horſe in flatulent diſorders: tho' perhaps good *Holland* geneva may be preferred to it in general, as the turpentine muſt make it rather too nauſeous for moſt ſtomachs.

CHAP. IV.

Fomentations, and Embrocations.

An Emollient Fomentation.

TAKE of marſhmallow leaves, and elder flowers, each four ounces, linſeed bruiſed two ounces, boil in three quarts of water, to two; ſtrain off, and diſſolve therein an ounce of crude ſal armoniac, or add two ounces of the ſpirit.

REMARK.

REMARK.

The aſſuaging recent inflammations by relaxing the veſſels, and removing their tenſion, is one of the moſt important points of ſurgery; as frequently by an early removal of the firſt ſymptoms, very direful conſequences are prevented; which the prevalence of, in ſome parts, and in ſome particular conſtitutions, would certainly produce. We have already obſerved, that ſwellings attended with heat and inflammation, are in general cauſed, by an undue accumulation of fluids in the veſſels, from ſome obſtructing cauſe, ſo as to diſtend them beyond their natural ſize. The intention therefore of the above fomentation, or even of milk and water, (which may be ſubſtituted in its ſtead;) is, that the ſteam therefrom may ſo relax the obſtructed veſſels, as to make their ſides more yielding; and leſſen the reſiſtance of the veſſels, in ſuch a manner, as to permit a freer paſſage to the circulating fluids; and as it dilutes, and thins them at the ſame time, they are ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to flow with increaſed force, and ſweep before them all remains of obſtructed matter. The ſalt is peculiarly adapted to favour this intention; and the ſpirit has been proved to poſſeſs a relaxing, and emollient power: but it ſhould always be remembered, that no topical applications will avail alone, in conſiderable inflammations, without plentiful evacuations by bleeding, and cooling phyſic, to empty the veſſels in general, abate the force of the circulating fluids on the obſtructed part, and to promote their abſorption, if they have eſcaped the veſſels. Experience declares this method to be juſt in its conſequences, however the effects may be produced, or brought about: thoſe who are not ſatisfied with the ſimple fact, may perhaps be better pleaſed, or at leaſt entertain'd, when they are inform'd, that, what paſſes within the obſtructed veſſels, when the ſtagnating fluid is prepelled, hath been curiouſly deſcribed by *Leuwenhoeck*; who in the membranous expanſion that ſerves inſtead of a wing to a bat, obſerved by the help of glaſſes

glaſſes, the firſt tendency to *reſolution* in the blood, which had been totally congealed by cold; at firſt he could perceive no motion either in the arteries or veins, until the animal reviving by degrees, he beheld an oblong maſs of concreted blood, which filled the whole cavity of the artery, begin to move backwards and forwards in the veſſels: which by its ſucceſſive contraction, gradually diſſolved the coagulum, ſo as to render the whole fit for circulation. In this manner *poſſibly*, obſtructions from other cauſes may be removed, by warm attenuating applications, which have a power of diſſolving viſcid, or concreted fluids; and of increaſing the force of the veſſels acting thereon; eſpecially when the fullneſs, and load has been abated by liberal evacuations, and the parts relaxed by emollient, and diſcutient pultices; but let us hear the other ſide, and attend to

The New Theory of Inflammations.

For the entertainment of ſuch ſpeculative readers, as might vouchſafe to honour

us

us with their notice ; we preſumed in our firſt chapter to introduce a ſhort account of the theory of inflammations, as laid down by the great *Boerhaave*, which has been received as an eſtabliſhed doctrine, for more than forty years : The deſcription, was by ſome, thought to be ſo ſimple, juſt, and elegant, as that probably it would remain unalterable as human nature. But ſuch ſeems to be the fate of hypotheſes, that there can be no dependance on their permanency ; for a new one is now eſtabliſhed upon the ruins of the *Boerhaavian*, and all former ſyſtems.

The patrons of this new theory agree with him, that the cellular membrane is the moſt common ſeat of inflammations ; but that they ariſe from a peculiar ſpaſmodic ſtate of the nerves and blood veſſels, cauſed by continued irritation ; thus externally, a thorn lodged in the finger, or a little acrid matter collected below the nail, as in ſome whitlows, will frequently bring on a violent inflammation, extending even to the ſhoulder. In this

this ſpaſmodic ſtate of the nerves, their ſenſation is increaſed to ſuch a degree, that their perceptive power, which before was indifferent, or pleaſing, becomes uneaſy, and painful: theſe effects may likewiſe be produced by burns, ſtimulating, and irritating applications, and any foreign ſubſtance lodged in the fleſh: Inflammations of the internal parts, they ſay, depend upon a retention of ſome acrimonious humour, or of the perſpirable particles checked by cold, and infixed on ſome particular viſcus, or membranous parts: by the unuſual ſtimulus, the contractions of the ſmaller veſſels they ſay, muſt neceſſarily be augmented, and a greater quantity of fluids muſt circulate through them: hence the force of the blood will be greatly increaſed, the veſſels themſelves dilated and diſtended, and thoſe whoſe orifices open into the cells of the adipoſe membranes, and which naturally exhale a thin fluid only, will now ſuffer the red blood to paſs, or exſude thro' their extremities, into the cellular cavities. This extravaſaſion of blood into the cellular

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membranes has been evinced by *Haller* in different inflammatory affections, and ſeems beſt to account for that equable redneſs, which would not be ſo general from blood impacted in the veſſels only; where as in an inflamed eye, it appears ſtreaked, and interlined.—They ſay farther, that it is repugnant to obſervation, that an inflammation ſhould ſucceed to an obſtruction, without an irritation, which is a good deal analogous to a ligature on the veſſels, neither of which are of themſelves productive of inflammation; as after a few pulſations when the arteries have been tied, the blood dilates, and circulates through the collateral branches.—In ſhort, that the heat, pain, tenſion, ſwelling, and obſtruction of the circulating fluids, are *ſymptoms* that ariſe in conſequence of the above ſpaſms, and are not produced *originally* by a viſcid ſtate of fluids, obſtructed in the capillary veſſels: An increaſed circulation, therefore in the larger veſſels is alſo a *conſequense*, not a *cauſe* of inflammation; ſince if the inflamed ſwelling be conſiderable, the whole nervous ſyſtem will be affected by the pain; the

the heart, and large arteries be render'd more irritable, and their contractions more frequent and ſtrong. — May we not from this diverſity of opinions however ingenious, conclude, that the cauſes of diſeaſes, are, and perhaps will ever remain out of the reach of our knowledge? and though hypotheſis and conjecture may ſerve to amuſe the imagination, yet it is obſervation, and experience only, which can inform the underſtanding: the former may make a man entertaining to a few, but as a very ſenſible writer has obſerved, the latter will render him uſeful to multitudes. We obſerve, notwithſtanding, with pleaſure, that how precarious ſoever, theſe theories of inflammations, may be, they make no alteration in practice; For the intention in both is to reſolve the ſwelling, by thinning the obſtructed fluids; to relax the ſolids, and leſſen their reſiſtance; to remove their ſpaſms and tenſion; and to promote the abſorption of the extuied fluids, or to favour their exit by perſpiration. Theſe are the chief external means to be purſued; the

baſis

baſis of which is water, render'd more efficacious by boiling in it the ſoft farinacious meals, and milder kind of ſtimulating herbs.

We aſk pardon for this long digreſſion, but cannot now diſmiſs this ſubject, without obſerving the inſuperable difficulties that muſt attend our feeble efforts, in endeavouring to account for ſeveral phænomena in nature: not leſs difficult perhaps is the taſk of reconciling the influence of the nerves on the blood veſſels, than of the paſſions of the mind, on the body: and who will preſume to account for any of them, even the ſudden effects produced by fear on the animal œconomy? In conſequence of which, we ſee the blood inſtantaneouſly driven from the circumference to the center, leaving the ſurface, as it were, pale and bloodleſs;—When an impure expreſſion only to a delicate mind, ſhall occaſion the ſame blood to ruſh into veſſels it ſeldom circulated in; tinging the ſurface with a tranſient vermilion: not to mention the ſudden effects of libidinous

ideas on ſome particular parts; with many other ſimilar circumſtances which might be produced, to ſhew our ignorance of the operations of nature, and of the mechaniſm of an animal body formed by an almighty artificer.

The common Diſcutient Fomentation.

TAKE of wormwood, or chamomile flowers, bay leaves, and roſemary, of each two handfuls, boil them gently in three quarts of water to two, then ſtrain of the liquor.

REMARK.

This is emollient from the relaxing power of the warm water; and diſcutient, from the warm, and ſtimulating power of the other ingredients; it therefore may frequently be uſed with great ſucceſs in removing tenſion; in thinning the obſtructed fluids; promoting their abſorption, if effuſed; and encouraging a free perſpiration, ſo that the circulation becomes regular and equable as before. — It will alſo be found

found of great ſervice, where the natural heat is abated, and the circulation become languid, by animating and promoting a briſker flow: when the parts are already mortified, a handful or two of wood aſhes may be added to it; and camphorated ſpirit of wine, ſprinkled on the flannels, after they are wrung out of the hot fomentation, will aſſiſt the languid circulation in ſeperating the dead parts from the living.

An Anodine Fomentation.

TAKE of elder flowers two handfuls, of the heads of white poppies bruiſed four ounces, boil them in four pints of water, 'till only two pints can be ſtrained of, then add four ounces of vinegar.

REMARK.

This fomentation will be found of great ſervice in ſome diſorders of the eyes, *&c.* attended with great pain, fluxion and inflammation. It ſhould be uſed two or three

times in a day, by means of flannels wrung out of it heated, or ſpunges wetted in it.

A Reſtringent Fomentation.

TAKE of oak bark four ounces, ſmiths forge water ſix pints, boil to three pints, then add to it a pint of verjuice or vinegar, in which an ounce of roch alum hath been diſſolved, and half an ounce of ſal armoniac.

REMARK.

It is greatly to be queſtioned, whither reſtringents can communicate their virtues in this form; the effect of heat, in this way, counteracting their operation. When fluid compoſitions are therefore uſed in this intention, they ſhould be applied ſo hot, as to give ſome degree of uneaſineſs, or quite cold, for water in a tepid ſtate has a relaxing power, but uſed intenſly hot, it has a ſtimulating one; which may contribute to the aſtringent action of the fomentation; as it would alſo in a cold ſtate, by bathing or ſpunging the part therewith: after

after which let flannels or cloths be wetted therein, and applied over the part thrice a day, and be rowled on with a linnen, or woollen rowler, which ſhould be continued up the leg, it is well calculated for the firſt application to a ſtrain ; as the reſtringents will brace up the relaxed fibres of the tendon, and the ſaline medicines attenuate and diſſolve the obſtructed, or extravaſated fluids ; which are the firſt principal intentions to be purſued on theſe occaſions.

Hemlock Fomentation.

TAKE of freſh, or dried hemlock half a pound, boil in three quarts of water to two, then ſtrain of the liquor.

REMARK.

Let this preparation be applied by means of hot flannels or ſpunges, to diſcuſs all indurations, and knots on the tendons, membranes, and joints; the herb beat to a pulp being applied over the part, by way of pultice : there is great reaſon to be-

lieve from the extraordinary effects attributed to it in the human body, that applied in this manner, it will be found of great ſervice to the brute creation, in the above, and ſimilar caſes.

A Fomentation againſt Bruiſes.

TAKE a quart of chamberlye, crude ſal armoniac two ounces, boil 'till diſſolved.

REMARK.

This like moſt ſaline medicines, is a proper application for bruiſes on the limbs, withers or back. The part ſhould be well fomented, or bathed with it; and a thick flannel wetted therein be bound over it; and reapplied as it grows dry.

A Fomentation againſt inflamed Eyes.

TAKE of elder flowers and red roſes, of each one handful, marſhmallows half a handful, ſal armoniac half an ounce, ſugar of lead two drams; infuſe in a quart of boiling water; then ſtrain off, and foment the eye twice a day with flannels or a ſponge wetted therein.

General

A General Embrocation againſt Strains.

TAKE of the beſt white wine vinegar, or old verjuice eight ounces, diſſolve therein an ounce of caſtile ſoap, and half an ounce of ſal armoniac.

REMARK.

This remedy is very proper for the firſt application to a ſtrain or bruiſe: the part ſhould be well bathed with it made warm, twice or thrice a day, and a flannel wetted in the ſame, ſhould be properly bound on with a broad tape, or rowler.

An Aſtringent Embrocation.

TAKE of ſugar of lead two drams; and of alum and white vitriol, each one dram. Powder, and then diſſolve them in four ounces of tincture of roſes, and two of japan earth.

REMARK.

We look on this compoſition as very

aſtringent, and conſequently repellent; each ingredient of which it is formed, being ſuch as poſſeſs that quality in the higheſt degree. It may be applied as the former.

Another for the ſame Purpoſe.

TAKE of oak bark two ounces, boil in three pints of ſmiths forge water to a quart, then put to it half a pint of old verjuice or vinegar, in which an ounce of alum hath been diſſolved.

REMARK.

Theſe applications ſhould be applied cold, or barely milk warm, for reaſons already aſſigned.

Another againſt a freſh Strain.

TAKE of the beſt vinegar half a pint, ſpirit of vitriol and camphorated ſpirit of wine of each two ounces.

REMARK.

Mr. *Gibſon* adviſes this on the ſame plan with the former; and conſequently

to

to be uſed like them; It is poſſibly more ſuitable to the rigid fibres of horſes.

Another againſt an old Strain.

TAKE of camphorate ſpirits of wine two ounces, oil of turpentine one ounce, hard ſoap half an ounce.

REMARK.

This may be uſed to a ſtrained ſhoulder, after the firſt inflammation and ſwelling has been removed by the above cooling and repellent applications; fomenting firſt with ſpirit of wine and vinegar. It may be neceſſary here to obſerve, that in ſome violent ſtrains of the muſcles of the ſhoulder, where coagulated blood, or other juices may be lodged in their interſtices, out of the reach of the above remedies; that a rowel applied about two inches below the point of the ſhoulder, will be found of great ſervice; by giving vent to ſuch extravaſated fluids. As to boring up the ſhoulder, 'tis to be hoped, that humanity has now totally baniſhed that cruel, abſurd, and painful operation; ſince this ſimple method will ſo effectually anſwer the intention

tention of diſcharging any confined juices, that may have lodged on the cellular membrane, or thoſe enveloping the muſcles.

General Remarks *on Strains.*

We have already laid down particular rules for the treatment of different ſtrains, and ſhall only obſerve that as tendons are compoſed of elaſtic fibres, ſo when they receive any violent injury, theſe fibres are overſtretch'd, or ruptur'd; and conſequently are ſo weaken'd in their functions, that they are often deprived of their power of action. The firſt intentions of cure are fully anſwered by the different kind of pultices, fomentations, &c. which we have, in their proper places animadverted on: therefore we ſhall only beg leave to inforce the uſe of bandage, and repeated bleeding, in conſiderable ſtrains; that, the quantity of blood circulating through the general ſyſtem of veſſels, may be leſſened; an inflammation prevented; and the abſorption, and diſſipation of the fluids, ſhed out of the ruptur'd veſſels, be thereby facilitated: And as it is certain

certain that the more elaſtic bodies are diſtended, as in ſtrains, the more they are weaken'd, ſo whatever hinders the ſtretching out of theſe fibres, removes the cauſe, which weakens them: Now, bandages drawn tight on the parts, ſupply the fibres with that ſupport; which therefore ſhould never be omitted, when they can be conveniently applied: indeed great ſtreſs ſhould be laid on them, as they are of infinitely more uſe than may be generally conceived: a laced ſtocking, or rowler, artfully applied, with reſt and patience, will, after the firſt ſymptoms are abated, compleat the cure ſooner than all the ſtrengthening plaiſters and ointments in the world; which are of much leſs conſequence than uſually apprehended; time and bandage having the principal ſhare in the cure of conſiderable injuries of this ſort.

Camphorated Spirit of Wine.

TAKE of camphor powder'd two ounces, and of rectified ſpirit of wine, one quart. Mix them, that the camphor may be diſſolved.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This embrocation is warm, diſcutient, and penetrating. It was formerly in conſtant uſe in all ſtrains and contuſions; but modern practice has taught us, that when there is any inflammation, the uſe of warm irritating and aſtringent ſubſtances is better poſtponed, 'till ſuch ſymptom is firſt removed by the above cooling and repellent applications.

A Saponaceous Embrocation, or Opodeldoc.

TAKE of ſpirit of wine rectified two pints, *Spaniſh* ſoap five ounces. Digeſt in a gentle heat, 'till the ſoap is diſſolved, then add an ounce of camphor, of oil of roſemary and origanum of each half an ounce.

REMARK.

We may conſider this compoſition as diſcutient, and reſolvent from the ſoap and camphor; and corroborative from the ſpirits, and eſſential oils. It is accordingly applied to cold ſwellings ariſing from viſcid and concreted humours; and after the heat and

and firſt inflammation is removed, is ſucceſsfully uſed in ſprains and contuſions in order to reſtore ſtrength, and due tone to the weak, and relaxed fibres.

BATE's *Anodine Balſam.*

TAKE of *Spaniſh* ſoap two ounces, of opium unprepared, half an ounce, and of rectified ſpirit of wine, eighteen ounces. Digeſt them in a ſand heat, and to the fluid, ſtrained off, add of camphor, ſix drams, and of diſtilled oil of roſemary, one dram.

REMARK.

This compoſition is the ſame with the preceeding, except that the proportion of ſoap is greater; the oil of origanum omitted, and the opium added, to give a narcotic power to the compoſition. It is uſed therefore in the ſame caſes as the preceeding, where great pain is an attendant ſymptom. It may alſo be given inwardly, to the quantity of two ſpoonfuls, to give eaſe in ſome cholics, eſpecially when evacuations have preceeded.

An

An Oily mixture againſt Strains.

TAKE of oil of ſpike, and of ſwallows each two ounces, oil of turpentine and origanum of each half an ounce. Mix them together.

REMARK.

We have inſerted this compoſition in compliſance with cuſtom, and as a remedy much uſed; but we by no means prefer theſe oily forms, to the reſtringent, ſoapy, and ſpirituous, above mentioned; as they muſt from their very nature (tho' in ſome meaſure guarded againſt by the hot oils joined with them) relax the parts, which are already but too much overſtretched; and whoſe cure depends on the recovery of their loſt tone, and ſpringineſs; which oily medicines ſurely can ſcarce be thought to effect.

An Embrocation againſt a Palſy.

TAKE of camphorated ſpirit of wine, four ounces, of the green oil and oil of amber,

amber, of each two ounces, volatile ſpirit of ſal armoniac one ounce, tincture of euphorbium, and of cantharides of each half an ounce.

REMARK.

Let the part affected be well rubbed with a hair cloth, then embrocate it thoroughly with this. If the deadneſs, and lameneſs, be chiefly in the hind parts, the ſpine of the back bone ſhould be well rubbed, and the application be frequently renewed.

A Diſcutient Remedy againſt a Bruiſe.

TAKE of hard ſoap and ſalt petre, or ſal armoniac, of each four ounces, diſſolve in a quart of water.

Flannels wrung out of this made hot may be applied to the bruiſe, or it may be well bathed with it, and a flannel wetted in the ſame bound over it, and renewed twice a day, 'till the ſwelling is diſperſed.

Another

Another for the ſame.

TAKE of oil of chamomile four ounces, camphor diſſolved in two ounces of ſpirit of wine, two drams, volatile ſpirit of ſal ammoniac one ounce. Mix them together.

REMARK.

Among the various forms to anſwer this intention, this is found to be a very active and penetrating application for the above purpoſes, and well rubbed into the part with a warm hand, will, by attenuating and diſſolving the concreted fluids, and gently ſtimulating the veſſels, diſcuſs ſuch kind of ſwellings.

General Remarks *on Bruiſes.*

In all conſiderable contuſions or bruiſes, a number of ſmall blood veſſels are ruptur'd, whoſe contents are effuſed in the cellular membrane, which is thereby filled, and diſtended; or the blood is forced into veſſels it is not uſed to circulate in, while

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in thoſe of a moderate kind; they are attended alſo, if the blow or accident be violent, with a laceration, and diſtraction of the muſcular fibres. — The intentions of cure, are to diſperſe the effuſed blood, and to unite and cloſe the injured veſſels; or to render it fluid enough to paſs through the capillary veſſels, where it is lodged, while they are yet intire. To effect theſe views, the effuſion ſhould firſt be reſtrained by repellent applications, as vinegar, verjuice, &c. aſſiſted by compreſſion and bandage, where they can be conveniently applied. The veſſels in general ſhould be emptied by bleeding, thatthe abſorbing veſſels may the more readily receive the effuſed blood, when reduced to its due ſtate of fluidity; To anſwer which purpoſe the above diſcutient remedies may be uſed, with the ſame fomentation, to diſſolve the concreted fluids, and aſſiſt their paſſage thro' the pores of the ſkin; nor ſhould purging be omitted to unload the veſſels, as well as to fuſe the humours. Laſtly, to ſtrengthen the veſſels, and to recover their tone, warm, ſpirituous, and ſaponaceous applications may be ap-

plied, with moderate frictions and bandage, and if the concreted blood ſhould not be diſſolved, and diſperſed by the above means, the ſkin ſhould be opened, to give it iſſue. We ſhall juſt take notice that in the human ſkin, the injured part at firſt looks red only, but after the ſerous part of the blood is either abſorbed, or diſſipated through the pores of the ſkin, the remaining coagulum, appears black; and as this diſſolves, the colour of the ſkin changes by degrees from yellow to its natural complexion. Why, blows on the head, ſhould occaſion blackneſs in the eyes, neck, &c. is owing to the blood ſhed out of the veſſels, and paſſing through the meſhes of the cellular membrane, 'till it is retarded: That blood in ſlighter bruiſes, is forced into a finer ſeries of veſſels, than thoſe it is accuſtomed to circulate in, ſeems probable, from the appearances made by ſucking, or the application of cupping glaſſes to the ſkin; where the preſſure of the atmoſphere being removed, the blood for want of it, ruſhes into ſuch minute veſſels, as are not adapted to the circulation of the red globules; which not

being

being able to return, muſt by their ſtagnation, occaſion black, or livid ſpots, and marks, on the part the glaſſes are applied to.

A Medicine againſt Wind Galls, Blood Spavins, &c.

TAKE of oak bark half a pound, pomegranate four ounces, alum two ounces, boil in three quarts of verjuice to two.

REMARK.

After bathing the part well with this twice a day, let cloths wetted in the ſame be rowled on. In ſome caſes the beſt way is firſt to open the ſwelling.

Againſt a Canker in the Foot.

TAKE of honey a pound, verdigreaſe in fine powder an ounce, aqua fortis double diſtilled half an ounce, ſublimate two drams. Mix them together.

REMARK.

This diſorder frequently ariſes from

thruſhes degenerating into a putrid ſtate, from a vitiated ſtate of fluids; the corroſiveneſs of the matter, attended with fungi conſtantly ſhooting out, indicates very evidently the nature of the diſorder: pledgits dipt in this medicine ſhould daily be applied, laid down as cloſe as poſſible, to ſuppreſs the riſing of the fungous fleſh; This manner of dreſſing is of great moment. Spirit of nitre, oil of vitriol, and butter of antimony are often uſed alone on this occaſion, but when new florid fleſh ariſes, the præcipitate medicine will compleat the cure: if the knife was firſt uſed to extirpate the rotten or fungous parts, much pain and time might be ſaved.

A Mixture againſt Splints.

TAKE of tincture of euphorbium two ounces, ſpirit of wine one ounce, camphor two drams.

REMARK.

This application may be uſed as the former, and is often found ſucceſsful for the

the above purpoſes, as is the freſh root of elicampane bruiſed in recent caſes; but to old inveterate ſplints a judicious application of the cauſtic, or actual fire, can only be ſucceſsful.

A Repellent Waſh againſt ſwelled Legs.

TAKE of rectified ſpirit of Wine four ounces, camphor half an ounce, white vitriol diſſolved in a gill of water, one ounce. Mix them together.

REMARK.

Among the various forms of this kind, we give this as a ſtrong repeller, and very proper to bathe horſes legs with, when they firſt begin to ſwell; and if linnen rags dipt in the ſame, are rolled on, the veſſels will be better ſupported, and ſooner recover their tone.

A Drying Waſh.

TAKE of white vitriol and burnt alum, of each two ounces, ægyptiacum one ounce, lime water a quart, or three pints.

REMARK.

This waſh is ſucceſsfully uſed in drying up the ſores in greaſy heeled horſes, after they have been properly digeſted: the the hair ſhould be clipt cloſe, and the waſh applied with a ſponge twice or thrice in a day.

Another for the ſame Purpoſe.

TAKE of roman vitriol half an ounce, diſſolve it in a pint of water, decant of the clear, and add a pint of camphorated ſpirits of wine, and two ounces of ægyptiacum.

REMARK.

This is recommended by *Gibſon*, and is a ſharper remedy than the former; but ſaid to be very effectual for the intended purpoſe, and for waſhing, and drying up a running thruſh.

A Waſh for the Thruſh.

TAKE ſpirit of wine and vinegar, of each two ounces; tincture of myrrh and aloes one ounce, ægyptiacum half an ounce. Mix them together.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is a proper application to a thruſh, when tending to putrefaction; after pairing away the rotten part, apply pledgits of tow dipt in this medicine twice a day.

A Waſh for Diſorders in the Mouth.

TAKE of tincture of myrrh and honey of roſes two parts, ægyptiacum one part, oil of vitriol, or ſpirit of ſea ſalt, enough to make it ſharp.

OR,

TAKE of tincture of roſes half a pint, burnt alum two drams, honey one ounce, ſpirit of ſea ſalt two drams. Mix them together

REMARK.

The generality of the diſorders of the mouth from ruſty bits, *&c.* are removed by waſhing the part two or three times in a day with ſalt and vinegar, with a little honey; and thoſe little bladders on the

inſide the lips and palate called giggs, after ſlitting them open, may be treated in the ſame manner; but when they degenerate into cankers, they muſt be waſhed with copperas, or ſublimate water, and the firſt mixture applied to them: they may alſo be rubbed with ſpirit of ſalt, till the ſpreading ſtops and they look clear, when this laſt tincture may be applied.

The Green Oil.

TAKE of the leaves of the bay tree, rue, marjoram, ſea wormwood, and chamomile, each three ounces, and of oil of olives one quart. The herbs being bruiſed, boil them ſlightly in the oil, 'till they become criſp. Then preſs out the oil, and after the fœces are ſubſided, pour it off.

REMARK.

This compoſition is warm, emollient, and diſcutient, from the gently ſtimulating herbs. It will anſwer that end, and be a good ſubſtitute for moſt other warm oils,

or

or ointments: others may be joined to it occaſionally.

Sulphurated Oil or Balſam.

TAKE of oil of olives eight ounces, and of flowers of ſulphur, one ounce, boil them with a gentle heat to a due conſiſtence.

REMARK.

This compoſition is of much the ſame nature as that called balſam of ſulphur; when a proper quantity of oil of aniſeed is added, 'tis uſually called balſam of ſulphur aniſated, and when oil of turpentine is added thereto, terebinthinated.

We have omitted many oils, and ointments as uſeleſs, and ſuperfluous; Their place may be therefore properly ſupplied by plain oil of olives, and hogs lard; for it can ſcarce be ſuppoſed that roſes, elder, St. *John*'s wort, and ſuch like ſimples can communicate any material virtues to thoſe oils that aſſume their name.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Lotions, or Waſhes, &c.

A Styptic againſt Bleedings.

TAKE of roach alum and of blue vitriol, each three ounces; ſpring water two pounds, boil them 'till the ſalt be diſſolved, and having filter'd the fluid, add of oil of vitriol half an ounce.

REMARK.

Doſſils of lint wetted in this may be applied to any bleeding veſſels, well ſupported by preſſure, and proper bandage, to retain it firm on the part. — Various are the remedies uſed for this purpoſe, which act on the punctured, or divided veſſel, in different manners; firſt by their conſtringing power, as the above medicine; ſpirit of wine, alum, colcothar, vitriol, *&c.* Secondly, by choaking up the orifices by the

the coagulation of the blood; as vinegar, oil of vitriol, or other ſtrong acids; Thirdly, by a glutinous and adheſive power, as oil of turpentine, wheat flower, agaric, ſpunge, bole, and even dry lint: Care muſt however be taken that they are applied directly over the orifice, and properly bound on, with a due degree of preſſure; otherwiſe your expectations will be eluded. Fourthly, the moſt certain method, where the veſſel can be got at, is to ſecure it, by ſtitching up with a needle, and waxed thread; for even the actual cautery, when applied to any conſiderable veſſels, is not to be depended on; as on the ſeperation of the cruſt, or eſchar, formed by the fire, the bleeding is often renewed.

Obſervations on Ligatures of the Blood Veſſels.

It has long been received as an eſtabliſhed doctrine, that on ſhutting up the mouths of conſiderable blood veſſels, by ligature, ſtyptics, or preſſure, nature forms a coagulum, or plug at the extremity of the veſſel, which prevents any future bleeding. *M. Petit* has given us in the memoirs

of

of the Royal Academy of Sciences, ſeveral figures both of the arteries, and plugs contained in them, in order to a ſatisfactory explanation of his opinion.— But an ingenious modern, *M. Pouteau* has endeavour'd to invalidate this doctrine, and has ſubſtituted in its ſtead, one which indeed ſeems more probable. After having accurately examined ſeveral arteries to diſcover this coagulum, or plug, he declares that he could *ſeldom* find any traces of that kind, or *ever* any that could anſwer that purpoſe; He is induced therefore to think, that whenever it happens, it is accidental, and ſhould rather be conſider'd as a polypus formed in the article of death, or afterwards. Having made theſe objections, he offers his own opinion; which is, that the ſwelling of the cellular membrane, which ſurrounds the artery both above and beneath the ligature, forms a much ſtronger dam at the extremity of the artery, than any cake of blood can do; as it ſoon produces an induration on the circumference of it. This has been found ſo conſiderable, even in an hour after the

application

application of the ligature, (which it was neceſſary to remove,) that it prov'd ſufficient to reſtrain any future bleeding.

Obſervations of this kind would be made to little purpoſe, and ſhould be conſider'd only as the amuſement or effects of a luxuriant imagination, if they throw no uſeful light on practice, for of what real conſequence is it to the ſurgeon, whether the blood, after the application of the ligature, be ſtopt by the reſiſtance of the plug, or by the ſwelling of the cellular membrane which ſurrounds the artery, if he could draw no conſequences from thence that would point out to him the moſt preferable method of applying the ligature. This certainly is an important point in practice, and on which ſurgeons are by no means agreed; ſome being for including a larger portion of fleſh within the ligature; others a leſſer portion; and ſome few none at all.—When *Parey* introduced the ligature of the veſſels, his firſt view was to include the artery only; afterwards a ſmall portion of fleſh was ſeized by the forceps, with the artery; but according

according to all appearance, theſe ligatures often failing, he recommends the tying up of the veſſels in ſuch a manner, as to include a much larger portion of fleſh, than any practiced at this time; for the needle he made uſe of being ſtraight, he was under the neceſſity of paſſing it always twice through the ſkin, in that part of the ſtump, which was neareſt to the bleeding veſſel; and of making the ligature externally on the ſkin.—The *principal* objection to the ligature which includes a portion of fleſh, is, that ſometimes it takes in the nerve, or ſome tendinous, or aponeurotic expanſions; in conſequence of which, it is ſaid, that great pain, inflammation, and convulſions frequently enſue. But if, according to *Haller*, the inſenſibility of theſe tendinous, and aponeurotic parts are admitted, repeated experience only can prove, that the tying up of the nerve can be productive of ſuch ſymptoms. Now this pain is affirmed by ſome to be only momentary; and that the dreadful ſymptom of convulſion, *&c.* which ſometimes follows amputation,

tion, is in conſequence of the dying ſtate of the patient, and not the cauſe of it; for if the ligature was productive of theſe convulſions, they would moſt probably appear immediately, or a few hours, not days, after the operation. It has been farther affirm'd, that, on the examination of a ſtump twelve days after the amputation, the needle and thread paſſed thro' the brachial nerve, without producing any of the ſymptoms above mentioned; and in the operation practiced in aneuriſms, the nerve is *generally* included in the ligature, with the artery, without any notable inconvenience.

We may add, that on making a ligature on the crural nerve of a dog, though at the inſtant he cried out violently, yet he complained not afterwards, nor refuſed to eat or drink, tho' the leg became paralitic in conſequence of it: The ſame experiment was alſo made, and the artery included likewiſe within the ligature, care being taken not to wound it, and the dog left at large: On the fourth day a bleeding enſued, which ſtopt of itſelf, but return'd

turn'd the next day, and was ſo conſiderable, that the dog expired: He had all along eaten and drank without any appearance of ſuffering pain from the thigh, which was become paralitic downwards. On opening the artery lengthways, an aperture was found in it immediately under the ligature, and a ſmall cake of blood, which was not ſufficient to ſtop the bleeding. May not the pains therefore which ſometimes follow the ligature, ariſe from the drawing, or ſtate of diſtraction which ſome nervous filiments ſuffer, from being included in it; Eſpecially when they are attach'd to the neighbouring bones? But is this likely to be the caſe, when a large nerve is included in the center of fleſh formed by the ligature? Do not the above obſervations tend to prove that a large nerve thus bound up will not produce the terrible ſymptoms of convulſion, &c? If the cellular membrane, above and below the ligature, is capable of ſuch enlargement, and induration, as to cloſe up the extremity of the artery, and prevent the eſcape of the blood, does it not ſeem to prove

that

that the greater the quantity of fleſh included, the greater will be the ſwelling below? or at leaſt that ſome portion of fleſhy fibres ſhould be included? when the ligature is made on the artery alone, is there not ſome riſk of the removal of it by the repeated vibrations of this veſſel? Or may not the thread cut through, or wear away the artery under it, before it is ſufficiently conſolidated to reſtrain the effuſion of blood, as in the caſe of the dog above mentioned? If it ſhould be thought, that too early a diſſolution of the fleſh included in the ligature, will leave it too looſe to compreſs the artery ſufficiently, and endanger a freſh bleeding; It is ſaid, that the ſwelling of the cellular membrane below it, has been found ſufficient for that purpoſe; and that leſs riſk is run from thence, than from the ſlipping or cutting of the artery by the ligature on that only.

Theſe points being at preſent controverted by ſurgeons, we thought this digreſſion would not be unacceptable to ſome of our readers: we ſubmit therefore

this imperfect ſketch to their further inquiry, and the deciſion to future experiments, which alone can aſcertain the fact.

Another Styptic.

TAKE lycoperdon, or what is commonly called puff ball, dry and keep it powder'd for uſe.

Remark.

With this powder only, *M. la Foſſe* informs us, that he has frequently ſtopt bleedings from very conſiderable arteries, by applying it cloſe to the veſſels for ſome minutes. It may be neceſſary however to obſerve, that the experiments made by ſtyptics on animals, are very fallacious, and by no means concluſive, in regard to their efficacy on the human body: The Gentlemen of the Academy of Sugeons at *Paris* having obſerved, that in many animals, as in dogs particularly, the great arteries ſtop of their own accord, and rarely any dye from a hæmorrhage or bleeding; their blood

blood being more diſpoſed to congeal, and by that means ſtops the effuſion, and this may likewiſe be ſaid of horſes, whoſe arteries in proportion are more minute than the human; their blood more grumous, and the propelling force ſlower, and leſs ſtrong. As to the agaric of the oak, which was in ſo much repute ſome few years ago, it has been found on proper trials not to anſwer expectation; experience having ſhewn, that too much was attributed to it, on account of not allowing for the ſimple effects of bandage, and other coverings on bleeding veſſels; and that in the amputations of limbs, where the ſubject has been emaciated and exhauſted, the danger of bleeding is not much to be apprehended, even though no other application had been made than that of dry lint, ſlower, or hot oil of turpentine. His Royal Highneſs the DUKE of CUMBERLAND being at that time informed of the good ſucceſs with which the agaric had been uſed in ſome of our Hoſpitals, and always ready to encourage improvements in every branch of Science, was pleaſed to order ſome trials to be made

of it under his own inſpection, on two or three colts, which were docked for that purpoſe; but as an abſolute diſappointment attended the firſt trial on arteries ſo few, and ſmall; where it muſt certainly have anſwered, had it been endued with the virtues ſo ſtrongly recommended, all further experiments were laid aſide.—Buttons of tow wetted in vinegar, and then rowled in vitriol powder, colcothar, alum, bole, flower, *&c.* may be uſed in the ſame manner, well ſecured with proper compreſs and bandage.

Spunge prepared, for ſtopping Bleedings from arteries or Veins.

TAKE a piece of cloſe compact ſpunge, dry it moderately before the fire, but not to ſuch a degree as to deſtroy its expanſive power. Cut it perpendicularly, not horizontally through the layers, and preſerve it dry from the moiſt air.

REMARK.

A piece or two of this ſpunge of a ſize properly

properly adapted to the wounded veſſel, ſhould be applied over it, and retained on for ſome minutes with the fingers, 'till it adheres cloſely ; on their removal a compreſs of linnen ſhould be applied, ſecured by a rowler, ſo as to make a gentle compreſſion ; if a large veſſel, the preſſure by bandage ſhould be more powerful.

Mr. *White* an ingenious ſurgeon of *Manchester*, has from his own experience in a variety of bleedings recommended this remedy as a ſafe and eaſy application, which, as *he ſays*, is more certain than even the ligature of the veſſels itſelf. It is from the texture of its parts, and not from any ſtyptic, or aſtringent virtue, that it derives its efficacy ; and from its adheſive property, it claims a ſuperiority over the agaric, in which its merit chiefly conſiſts. It is ſuppoſed to act on the bleeding veſſel in this manner. By its intimate adherance to the cellular membrane, and fleſhy fibres, it is ſo interwove, as almoſt to have the appearance of one body ; for by its ſoftneſs and elaſticity, it introduces itſelf between the fibres of the fleſh and cellular membrane,

which alſo reciprocally inſinuate themſelves into the porous parts of the ſponge. The ſponge thus receiving and being received, is expanded by the moiſture of the part, whence it becomes wedg'd ſo faſt, as not to be torn away without force. The coheſion grows every moment more ſtrong, 'till the ſponge is fully expanded, and cauſes ſuch a compreſſion upon the ſides of the veſſel, as to bring them into contact, and render the eſcape of the blood impoſſible. — Such is the theory advanced of its operation; but it is from a variety of experiments only, that its real virtues and uſe can be aſcertained, for the reaſons we have given above. Mr. *White* however, certainly deſerves the thanks of the public for thoſe he has already given, and we heartily wiſh that future experiments may confirm its efficacy, as the ligature of the veſſels is ſaid to have often been productive of dangerous and even fatal ſymptoms. —He ſays the ſponges ſhould not be permitted to remain on longer than ten, twelve, or fourteen days at moſt, after their application; and if the ſmalleſt

portion

portion of any of them ſhould adhere ſo cloſely to the wound, as not to be removed by gentler methods, it ought to be touch'd with ſome liquid cauſtic, as butter of antimony, oil of vitriol, *&c.*

We think, that as it is ſometimes impracticable to make uſe of the needle, the ſpunge may very properly ſupply its place; but it ſhould be ſupported, by a due degree of preſſure, with pyramidal compreſſes and bandages: theſe laſt, when applied with judgment, where proper compreſſion can be made, as in parts contiguous to bones, will frequently alone anſwer the intended purpoſe; and indeed no ſtyptics, how powerful ſo ever will ſucceed without this neceſſary auxiliary.

A general Reſtringent Application.

TAKE of oak bark, four ounces, ſmiths forge water three pints, boil them 'till a pint is conſumed; then add to it an ounce of roch alum, diſſolved in half a pint of vinegar.

Remark.

Thoſe ſwellings about the hocks, and fetlocks, which go by the name of wind galls, and blood ſpavins, are frequently removed by the above remedy, when early applied. The parts ſhould be well bathed therewith, two or three times a day, and flannels ſoaked in the ſame, ſhould be bound on with a proper rowler. To thoſe that are of long ſtanding, whoſe removal proves obſtinate, repeated bliſtering is often neceſſary, and ſeldom fails of cure: ſometimes they are opened with ſucceſs, and then treated as a common wound. But firing, with a ſmall iron, by a dextrous hand, is the moſt certain way.

The Treatment of Burns, Scalds, &c.

If the ſkin remains intire, bathe the part well with camphorated ſpirit of wine, and keep it conſtantly moiſten'd with the ſame; the following diſcutient waſh may be uſed for the ſame purpoſe; for ſaline and ſpirituous applications excel others, while the

ſkin

ſkin is unbroke ; but if the ſkin is ſeperated and bladders are form'd ſnip them and dreſs with bees wax and oil, keeping the part conſtantly ſuppled with linſeed oil. If ſloughs are formed, dreſs with the digeſtive ointment, till they ſeperate ; any drying ointment will then compleat the cure. If a fever attends bleed largely, give cooling phyſic and nitre

A Diſcutient Waſh.

TAKE of crude ſal ammoniac, two ounces, lime water a quart, boil 'till the ſalt is diſſolved, and add half a pint of ſpirit of wine.

REMARK.

This is a proper application for a bruiſe on the withers, eſpecially if attended with little hot watery pimples : let it be uſed three times a day, binding on the part, a thick cloth wetted in the ſame. In recent caſes, a hot diſh clout applied in the ſame manner will often ſucceed ; or a whiſp of hay dipt in vinegar and cold water, and bound tight on with a circingle.

A repellent

A Repellent Waſh.

TAKE of white wine vinegar a quart, of oil of vitriol one ounce, or half an ounce of white vitriol diſſolved in a little water. Mix them together.

REMARK.

This will be found alſo a very effectual application for the above complaint, if applied early: It is a good repeller in general, and may be depended on for that intention.

A Mixture againſt Warbles.

TAKE of camphorated ſpirit of wine, four ounces, oil of chamomile and ſpirit of ſal ammoniac of each one ounce. Mix them together.

REMARK.

This may be uſed in order to diſperſe the ſwelling, when tending to ſuppurate, and when through neglect, it is too late to apply the repellent waſh.

Againſt

Againſt a Canker in the Mouth.

TAKE of ægyptiacum and tincture of myrrh, of each two ounces, of oil of vitriol one dram.

REMARK.

Let the ſores be well rubbed two or three times in a day, with a rag dipped in this application: Or they may be waſhed in the ſame manner with ſpirit of ſea ſalt. When the ſloughs ſeperate, a little honey and alum will complete the cure.

Another for ſore Mouths in general.

TAKE of quickſilver and white chalk, of each half an ounce: rub together 'till the quickſilver is thoroughly divided, and both well incorporated, then add two ounces of honey.

REMARK.

With this mixture the ſores may be anointed three or four times a day, as it is

is leſs irritating than the above, and in many caſes may be preferred to it, eſpecially when the circumjacent parts are inflamed, and very tender.

Another againſt a ſore Mouth.

TAKE of ſpirit of wine and vinegar, of each four ounces, honey two ounces, burnt alum powder'd two drams. Mix them together in a phial.

REMARK.

This is proper to waſh the ſores and ulcerations with, which are occaſioned by bad bits, and if 'tis applied in time, will ſoon remove them.

A Waſh againſt freſh Farcy Buds.

TAKE of ſpirits of wine four ounces, oil of vitriol and turpentine of each two ounces, white wine vinegar, or verjuice ſix ounces.

Or the following,

TAKE of rectified ſpirits of wine, four ounces, camphor half an ounce, vinegar or verjuice ſix ounces, white vitriol one ounce, diſſolved in four ounces of ſpring water. RE-

REMARK.

Theſe are both repelling and diſcutient; with either, the ſurrounding ſwelling may be bath'd, which will prevent the ſpreading of the buds, and diſperſe the ſwelling. When the farcy attacks the lower limbs, 'tis frequently ſtopt by binding on a pultice with bran and verjuice, and renewing it once a day. If proud fleſh ſhould ariſe touch it with oil of vitriol, or aqua fortis. Conſult the internal remedies for farcy.

Againſt chorded Veins.

TAKE of oil of turpentine in a pint bottle ſix ounces, oil of vitriol three ounces, drop the oil of vitriol in by degrees.

REMARK.

Equal parts of theſe oils may be uſed, when the diſeaſe is ſeated in the flanks, or belly; this muſt be continued till the buds digeſt, and the chord diſſolves, and when

when the ſores run plentifully, and digeſt well, and the lips and edges no way thick or callous, a ſpeedy cure may be expected. Some dreſs with quickſilver and turpentine.

Againſt an Inveterate Farcy.

TAKE of linſeed oil half a pint, oil of turpentine and petre, of each three ounces, tincture of euphorbium half an ounce, oil of origanum and double aqua fortis, of each half an ounce, after the ebullition is over, add two ounces of *Barbadoes* tar.

REMARK.

Rub this into the chorded veins, and wherever there is ſwelling, once in a day or two; but if the orifices are choaked up with proud fleſh, or the ſkin ſo much thickened over the ulcers as to confine the matter, the proud fleſh ſhould be deſtroyed with a hot pointed iron: to prevent the riſing it ſhould be touch'd with oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, or butter of antimony; or dreſſed with a ſalve, prepared by rubbing

bing any quantity of quickſilver with enough aqua fortis to the conſiſtence of of a liniment.

A Waſh to ſuppreſs proud Fleſh.

TAKE of corrſiove ſublimate half an ounce, lime water a quart, diſſolve, and pour off the clear for uſe.

REMARK.

With a little tow wetted in this water, any ſore with ſpungy, or proud fleſh, may be waſhed, 'till the fleſh obtains a firmer texture and conſiſtence. It may be uſed alſo to great advantage in the mange, and to ſome obſtinate tetterous eruptions of the ſkin.

A Diſcutient Waſh.

TAKE of white vitriol two drams, diſſolve in a pint of lime water, and add four ounces of camphorated ſpirit of wine.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This is a proper application to remove ſome kind of cutaneous eruptions on the ſkin, when the firſt inflammation is abated by elder, or other cooling ointments.

A cooling Eye Water.

TAKE of white vitriol two or three drams, ſugar of lead one dram, diſſolve in a pint of ſpring water; to which may be added when the inflammation is abated, compound powder of ceruſs or tutty two drams.

REMARK.

This is very proper for an inflamed eye, attended with weeping; it ſhould be waſhed three or four times in a day, with a ſponge wetted in it, and a few drops ſhould be ſqueezed into the corner of the eye. Bleeding, nitre, and cooling phyſic, are abſolutely neceſſary as auxiliaries; the eye-lid may be anointed with the lead ointment, and the temples and forehead bathed with vinegar

vinegar and water; where the veins of the face appear turgid, let them be opened with a lancet; bleeding in the mouth will alſo be found of great ſervice, and ſhould be repeated every other day, 'till the inflammation abates.

A Diſcutient Eye Water.

TAKE of ſpring water and *French* brandy, of each three ounces, of camphire ten grains, of ſugar of lead half a dram, diſſolve the camphire in the brandy, and the ſugar of lead in the water.

REMARK.

When the firſt inflammation is abated this may be uſed; and as it is more animated than the former, when the running is leſſen'd, it will by its warmth and attenuating faculty, help to thin and diſcuſs the impacted fluids. It ſhould be applied warm by means of rags wetted in it, as often as they grow dry. Let it be obſerved, that the eye in the firſt ſtate of inflammation is ſo tender, that eye waters prepared with tutty or ſuch aſtringent powders, rather

aggravate the diſorder : we have therefore conditionally rejected ſuch, preferring the ſolution of ſalts on theſe occaſions, as in the above form.

Remarks *on Moon Blindneſs*, &c.

The periodical return of inflammation, and fluxion on the diſeaſed eyes of horſes, being ſometimes monthly, has been the occaſion of calling this diſtemper by the name of *Moon Blindneſs* ; which is by no means to be attributed to the influence of that planet, but to the gradual accumulation of fluids for a certain ſpace of time, 'till the capillary arteries and lymphatic veſſels are totally obſtructed : In conſequence of this, an inflammation enſues, ſometimes both within, as well as without the globe of the eye : the lachrymal *points* being now ſhut up by the ſwelling of the parts, the tears which are ſecreted in great abundance, are hindred from paſſing the lachrymal canals, which are the uſual chanels of conveying them to the noſe ; and therefore they glide down the cheek in great

great quantities: the cornea which was before tranſparent, now looks foul and troubled; ſometimes red, at others white, according to the different degrees of obſtruction formed in the lymphatic, or ſanguinary veſſels: if the red blood is forced into the lymphatic veſſels, where the ſerum only ſhould circulate, their natural clear white appearance, will be changed into a red one; and if the lymph ſhould be thicken'd by the heat and inflammation, they will appear white, like the fluid part of an egg inſpiſſated by the heat of boiling water.

Theſe are the general ſymptoms that at different times, attend this ſpecies of blindneſs; nature perhaps at laſt unloading the obſtructed veſſels by the abundant flow of tears, or by other ways unknown to us; ſo that this uncommon ſecretion ſhould never be checked by reſtringent waſhes, 'till plentiful bleeding, and cooling purges have led the way, and depleted the loaded veſſels. The parts then recover their natural tone, and diſpoſition, 'till the ſame cauſe, which ſubſiſts in the blood, produces

a freſh obſtruction in a certain limited time; and this characteriſes the periodical fluxion. From repeated attacks of this kind, the inflammation extends to the internal part of the eye, the veſſels of the chriſtalline humour grow opake, the rays of light can no longer pervade it, a true cataract is produced, and total blindneſs neceſſarily enſues: this alſo may be occaſioned by a general inflammation ſeizing the cornea, *&c.* without the eye, thickening its coats in ſuch a manner, that no rays of light can paſs through the pupil, to be impreſſed on the retina.—If this be the true ſtate of this malady, frequent bleedings, cooling phyſic, nitre, rowels with external repellents are the principal remedies to be uſed during the ſtate of inflammation, in order to prevent the humour from fixing on the eye; and mercurial medicines as before obſerved, are chiefly to be relied on, to prevent its return.

This ſpecies of blindneſs is generally incurable, and we are glad to compound for the loſs of one eye, when both are in this

fluctuating

fluctuating ſtate: but the diſeaſes of the eye in general have nothing particularly intricate in their nature, nor does their cure depend on any other principals, than thoſe employed in other diſeaſes, due regard being had to the fabric of the parts. *Specific* medicines therefore, as before obſerved ſhould be rejected with contempt, and be conſider'd only as a cloak for ignorance or ſomething worſe: even an indiſcriminate uſe of the moſt celebrated, muſt be pernicious, unleſs directed under certain circumſtances of the diſorder. If we examine into the ingredients of theſe celebrated compoſitions, we ſhall find the baſis of them is more or leſs of a reſtringent nature; and it is from this property, that they are capable of doing ſervice, by contracting, and thereby ſtrengthning the veſſels which have been too much diſtended: but, as different degrees of ſtrength muſt be proportioned to the various ſtages of inflammation, ſo no one medicine can well be ſuppoſed adapted to them all; though it may be capable of doing ſervice under certain circumſtances of the diſtemper.

A Detergent Eye Water.

TAKE of lime water one pint, of crude ſal ammoniac two drams; let them ſtand together in a copper veſſel, 'till the water has acquired a blue ſapphirine colour.

REMARK.

This is found to be a very efficacious detergent when applied to foul unkind ulcers; a few drops alſo applied on the eye daily by means of a feather, will remove ſpecks, and other films formed thereon.

A Waſh againſt the Thruſh.

TAKE of vinegar and ſpirit of wine of each two ounces, tincture of myrrh and aloes, one ounce, ægyptiacum half an ounce.

REMARK.

Wherever there appears a more than ordinary moiſture, bathe the thruſh with this waſh,

waſh, and lay over the ſores a pledgit of tow dipt in it. Purges and diuretic medicines ſhould be given to prevent the inconveniencies that may enſue the drying up theſe diſcharges.

A ſcalding Mixture againſt Poll Evil.

TAKE corroſive ſublimate, verdigreaſe finely powder'd, and roman vitriol, of each two drams, copperas half an ounce, oil of turpentine and train oil, of each eight ounces, rectified ſpirit of wine four ounces. Mix them together in a bottle.

Another for the ſame Purpoſe.

TAKE half an ounce of verdigreaſe, half a pint of train oil, fourteen ounces of oil of turpentine, and two of oil of vitriol. Mix them together.

REMARK.

This laſt is milder than the former: the method of uſing both is this; after the abſceſs is well cleanſed with a ſpunge dipt

in vinegar, put a proper quantity into a ladle with a ſpout, and when it is ſcalding hot, pour it into the abſceſs, and cloſe the lips together with one or more ſtitches: this is to remain in ſeveral days, and repeated 'till the matter grows thick and leſſens; this method is much recommended; but though theſe corroſive dreſſings may contract the veſſels of the tendons, which are continually ſpewing out an ichor, that cannot be brought to digeſtion, or thick matter; yet we apprehend the knife only can lay a proper foundation for healing, by paring away all calloſities, opening ſinus's, cutting away fungous ſubſtances, and making a depending channel for the matter to run off: this is the moſt effectual way, but requires a dextrous hand, and a ſound judgment, to execute it properly.

A Detergent Injection.

TAKE of ægyptiacum one ounce, lime water half a pint. Mix them together.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This injection may be thrown into hollow, cavernous ulcers, which cannot be laid open, and where other medicaments cannot be made to reach. It will cleanse the sores, and by gently inflaming the sides, cause the cavities to unite by agglutination.

An ounce of resin and ægyptiacum, dissolved in a pint of oil of turpentine, may also be used for this purpose.

An Injection against humours ouzing from the Joints.

TAKE of lime water a pint, lapis medicamentosis half an ounce, honey of roses and tincture of myrrh, each one ounce.

REMARK.

Where the capsula or ligamentous purse which surrounds a joint is divided, and the synovia or joint oil is running out, a spoonful or two of this injection may be thrown into it by means of a syringe, two or three times in a day, in order to restrain the discharge by shutting up the mouths of the vessels:

veſſels: A piece of flannel dipt in a ſtrong decoction of oak bark and alum, ſhould be applied round the joint externally, and bound on tight with proper compreſs, and rowler: where neither cartilage or bone are yet eroded, this method may ſucceed, and prevent the ſhooting out of a fungus, which uſually attends wounds of the joint; and by preventing the free admiſſion of air into the joint, may ſecure the cartilage and bone from future injury: but when from the fetidneſs of the diſcharge and the uſe of the probe, the bones are diſcovered to be naked and rough, all remedies are vain; for ſhould the rotten bone be brought to ſeperate, or exfoliate, a ſtiff joint would be the natural conſequence.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

On Poiſons, &c.

A Method of curing the Bite from a mad Dog.

RUB into the part where the wound was received, a dram or more of mercurial ointment, made by rubbing in a mortar, two parts of hogs lard with one of crude quickſilver or rather of equal parts well divided with a little turpentine: This ſhould be done as ſoon as poſſible after the bite, and repeated every day for a week; but if it can be done twice a day without ſalivation it is better. The evening of the ſame day let the patient take the following bolus.

TAKE turbith mineral and camphor of each equal quantities, *viz.* from three to eight grains mixed up in a little conſerve of hips.

REMARK.

This ſhould be repeated the next evening

ing but one, and again after forty eight hours interval. If a ſalivation enſues, the uſe of the medicine ſhould be deferred 'till that ceaſes, and then be reaſſumed: about two or three days after the laſt doſe, if no accident happens as to a ſalivation, the patient ſhould bathe in cold water over head every day, 'till the day before the next full, or new moon; And that day let the turbith doſe be repeated for three times as before. After the third doſe let the patient bathe as before. Let this method be repeated for three or four ſucceeding periods of the moon.

A Method of curing Dogs bitten.

TAKE of turbith mineral ſeven grains, give it to the dog mixed up in butter; at the diſtance of twenty four hours, increaſe the quantity to twelve grains and repeat it every other day for ſome time. This method muſt be repeated at the two or three ſucceeding fulls, and changes of the moon.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Doctor *James* and his friends, have tried this medicine upon a great many dogs; and he says, it never failed in any one instance; tho' dogs bit at the same time, and by the same dog, have run mad, after most other medicines had been tried.

The Method of curing Horses bitten.

TAKE of turbith mineral and camphor of each equal quantities, *viz.* from half a dram, to a dram; philonium two drams, mix them into a ball, and give it the horse every other night for a fortnight, if it does not make his mouth sore, or slaver.

REMARK.

As soon as this symptom is discover'd, the medicine must be refrained from, 'till it is removed; and then reassumed. It should be repeated in smaller quantities according to the above directions. *Vide* Chap. *on Alteratives.*

A Remedy

A Remedy againſt the Bite of a mad Dog.

TAKE of gentian and native cinnabar in powder, each fifteen grains, agaric in powder, five grains. Mix together, and give it every morning for three times; and repeat it in three days.

REMARK.

This medicine has been ſucceſsfully given for the above purpoſe, and was communicated by a very able phyſician. —We recommend from experience the immediate application of the actual cautery to the part bitten, and think it may be productive of much good: It may perhaps controul the activity of the poiſon, and by promoting a local diſcharge, which may be ſupported for ſeveral weeks, prevent thoſe ſhooting pains in the limb, which often enſue, on the healing up of the wound, and the confinement of the poiſon, which poſſibly might in part be diſcharged this way. Every probable attempt

tempt to obviate a calamity ſo dreadful, and ſhocking to humanity deſerves our attention, nor ſhould we relinquiſh all hope of aſcertaining an effectual cure, as fruitleſs, and beyond the reach of human underſtanding, becauſe medicines hitherto recommended as ſpecifics have by experience proved inadequate, and have in time dwindled into contempt and oblivion: from the uncertain effects of medicines of this kind, we hope the poiſon does not ſo often take place as is imagin'd, and 'tis probable therefore that many receive the bite without the infection; as the variolus matter in inoculation is frequently inſerted without producing the ſmall pox.

The following account from Dr. *Mead*'s treatiſe of poiſons, is truly tragical, nor can it be related without horror, or being greatly affected by ſo diſmal, and calamitous a ſcene; as it proves the aſtoniſhing force of this poiſon in ſome conſtitutions.

A young man was bit by a mad dog, and married the ſame morning. He ſpent (as is uſual) that whole day, 'till late in the

the night, in mirth, dancing, and drinking: in the morning, he was found in bed raving mad; his bride (horrible ſpectacle!) dead by him; her belly torn open with his teeth, and her entrails twiſted round his bloody hands.

The heat of the blood and ſpirits, from exceſs of exerciſe and wine; but more perhaps from the tranſports of paſſion in the firſt fury of conjugal embraces, had, no doubt, in this calamity, given ſuch advantage to the venom, that its power was raiſed to a greater degree in leſs than twenty four hours, than in common accidents of this kind it acquires in as many days.

Dr. Mead's Remedy againſt the Bite of a Mad Dog.

TAKE of liverwort half an ounce, black pepper two drams. Mix them together, and divide it into four parts.

REMARK.

Take one every morning faſting. After this

this the patient is to be put into a cold bath, pond, or river, for thirty days together.

This medicine is by no means infallable, and perhaps the ſucceſs attributed to it, might be owing, in a great meaſure, to the poiſonous ſaliva not being received into the habit of thoſe patients, to whom it was given.

The Tonquin Remedy againſt the Bite of Mad Dogs.

TAKE of native and factitious cinnabar, each twenty-five grains, of the beſt muſk fourteen grains: to be taken in a glaſs of arrack for three nights ſucceſſively, and then the night before the ſeveral ſucceeding great periods of the moon.

REMARK.

This is one of the medicines, which has long been in great eſteem for this purpoſe, and perhaps its ſucceſs might principally be owing to the mercury contained in it.

Oil of Olives, for the Cure of the Bites from Vipers.

Rub the part bitten, and the whole limb with hot ſallad oil, for a conſiderable time, then wrap it up in linnen cloths wetted with the ſame, and renew the applications frequently.

OR,

Let the limb be chafed and immerſed for an hour at a time in the ſame oil, before the cloths are applied.

REMARK.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society for 1734, we find an account of a viper catcher, who ſuffer'd himſelf to be bitten in the wriſt, and joint of the thumb, by an old black viper; the ill effects of which were prevented by the above application alone: The ſame man a week or ten days after was bitten in the preſence of many Members of the Royal Society; but not applying the oil 'till an hour and a quarter after the bite, his ſymptoms

toms were more violent ; yet they were removed *principally* by the oil applied externally, as well as taken internally : An account alſo is there given of a pidgeon, and a little ſpaniel dog bit by other vipers, which recover'd by the ſame application. But ſo fallacious, it ſeems, are the narratives of experiments, that a committee employed for that purpoſe by the *French* Academy of Sciences, reported their experiments, made with the ſame oil on animals, unſucceſsful : a pidgeon *here* bitten by a viper recover'd by the uſe of the oil, while five pidgeons bit at *Paris*, all died ſoon after, notwithſtanding the application of the ſame remedy. Two pidgeons bit before the Royal Society, who died without any remedy being uſed, were found to have their fleſh black, and gangrened ; their blood coagulated and black ; yet the committee of the Academy of Sciences, aſſure us, that they found no mark of coagulation in the blood of the animals bit ; but, on the contrary, a remarkable fluidity of it : They puſhed their experiments ſtill farther, and mixing the oil with ſome of the poiſon-

ous l'quor of the viper, they then introduced it into wounds made for that purpoſe; and the event was nigh the ſame, as if the animal had been bit: They therefore concluded that the oil thus applied is inefficacious for the intended purpoſe.—But how difficult ſoever it may be to reconcile the above experiments on animals, *M. Pouteau*, in in his *Melanges de Chirurgie*, publiſhed in 1760, has refuted this aſſertion of the Academy, and has proved in a variety of trials, made both on men, and animals, that the oil has ſucceeded even after ſymptoms from the bite became threatning; and that there ſeldom can be occaſion for internal remedies, unleſs in ſome weak habits, to animate the circulation; which will augment the ſymptoms of danger, in a diff.rent conſtitution.

It is a general opinion, that the oil acts not by any ſpecific virtue peculiar to it; but by the qualities in common with other oily, and emollient bodies. it ſheaths the ſpicula, relaxes and removes the tenſion of the nervous ſyſtem, irritated by the lo-

cal

cal poiſon ; and moſt probably alſo aggravated by the impreſſion of the viper's teeth, on ſome nervous filaments : Theſe ſpaſms, or nervous irritations are thus calmed and relaxed by the oil ; the tenſion of the ſkin and muſcles abated by it, in the ſame manner moſt probably as any unctious body, or emollient pultices would effect by their relaxing power.

From all the accounts we have of the viperine poiſons of *Aſia*, *Africa*, and *America*, we find that the bites of the moſt venomous ſerpents, are cured by external applications only ; The *Negroes* never fail of curing, even thoſe whoſe bite is fatal in twenty-four hours, by the application of ſome herbs to the part, if done in time.

That the blood is not *immediately* concerned, is now pretty generally allowed, and confirmed by Dr *Mead* in the preface to his eſſay on poiſons ; " I was of opini-
" on, ſays He, when I firſt wrote theſe
" Eſſays, that the effects of poiſons, eſpe-
" cially thoſe from venomous animals,
" might be accounted for, by their affect-

" ing the blood only ; but the conſidera-
" tion of the ſuddenneſs of this miſchief,
" too quick to be brought about in the
" courſe of circulation (for the bite of a
" rattle ſnake killed a dog in leſs than a
" quarter of a minute,) together with the
" nature of the ſymptoms intire, nervous,
" induced me to change my opinion."

Is it not probable that the poiſon lays under the ſkin of the part bitten, irritating the nervous filaments of the tela cellulofa? And that theſe ſpaſmuli are gradually propagated through the whole limb, 'till the contagion effects the nerves governing ſome viſcera, that are more immediately ſubſervient to health and life? and that then, and not before, the more evident ſpaſms, conſtituting the danger, begin to exert themſelves?— Though our knowledge of the ſtructure of the nerves is ſo bounded, that we cannot account for their manner of operating, or being operated upon ; yet daily experience convinces us of their ſympathetic power in their communication with each other ; and that their ſpaſmodic

force

force may be ſo exerted, as to produce a variety of diſorders both externally, and internally: Thus ſpaſms on the ſkin, membranes, and muſcles, will produce all the ſymptoms of ſwelling, obſtruction, inflammation, and gangrene externally; on the ſtomach, and bowels, ſickneſs, vomiting, gripes, internally; on the liver, by the ſpaſmodic contractions of the biliary ducts, they will produce jaundice; on the heart, palpitations, ſwooning, *&c.* for as the learned Doctor above obſerves, "though the firſt impreſſion of the poiſon be made upon the nervous ſpirits, yet the whole maſs of blood very quickly partakes of the hurt; not I ſuppoſe, ſays he, from any mixture of the venom with it, but from ſuch a corruption of it, as an irregular circulation, interrupted ſecretions, and ſtagnations in the ſmalleſt veſſels (the conſequences of a vitiated nervous fluid,) may naturally produce. Nor will this ſeem ſtrange, ſince ſuch a compounded liquor as the blood is, may certainly undergo any imaginable changes, by alterations made in its motion only.

The ſame Gentleman is for reviving the method of *Celſus*, and recommends the immediate ſucking of the wound made by the viper; either by the patient himſelf, if he can come at it, or by ſome other perſon. Whoſoever does this kind office, ought to waſh his mouth and lips well before hand with warm oil, and hold ſome of it in his mouth while the ſuction is performing. After this is over, he recommends an ipecacuana vomit, to be work'd off with oil and warm water. The good effect of this is owing to the ſhock, which the action of vomiting gives to the nerves, whereby the irregular ſpaſms, into which the whole ſyſtem may be drawn, are prevented. The part affected, and the whole limb may be well bathed as above directed, which will act as an emollient fomentation to the tumified part, and if the patient feels any ſickneſs, faintneſs, or any of the nervous ſymptoms above mentioned, a ſweat muſt be promoted by cordial medicines, ſuch as *Raleigh's* confection, *Venice* treacle, and ſalt of hartſhorn, or vipers.

We

We ſhall cloſe theſe Remarks, which have run to a greater length than we intended, by obſerving that however injurious poiſons received immediately into the blood by wounds may be; that they may, with the above cautions be taken into the mouth without hurt; their force being broken and diſſolved by the oil and ſaliva. To confirm which aſſertion, Dr. *Mead* was well aſſured, that the *Indians* cure the bite of the rattle ſnake, by ſucking the wound, and taking immediately a large quantity of a decoction of the ſeneca rattle ſnake root (which vomits plentifully) and laying to the part the ſame root chew'd. As a farther confirmation, he relates a caſe that happen'd ſome years ſince in *London*, of a man bit on one of his fingers by a rattle-ſnake, juſt then brought over from *Virginia*. He immediately put his finger into his mouth, and ſucked the wound; his under-lip and tongue were preſently ſwelled to a great degree; he faulter'd in his ſpeech, and in ſome meaſure loſt his ſenſes. He then drank a large quantity of oil, and warm water upon it, by which he vomited plentifully;

fully ; a live pidgeon was cut in two, and applied to the finger : two hours after this, the fleſh about the wound was cut out, and the part burnt with a hot iron, and the arm bathed with hot oil. He then recover'd his ſpeech and ſenſes : his arm continued ſwelled the next day, but by common applications ſoon grew eaſy, and he ſuffered no farther miſchief.

As the bites and ſtings of inſects, bees, hornets, waſps, gnats, *&c.* are often very troubleſome, and attended with more pain, ſwelling, and inflammation, in ſome habits, than could be expected from ſuch little enemies ; we ſhall conclude with obſerving, that the common cure in all accidents of this kind, will be, (as in the bite of the viper) by immediately ſucking out with the mouth, the inſtilled poiſonous drop which they emit ; bathing the part well with warm oil, and applying to the wound a pultice of bread and milk well ſoften'd with the ſame. Diſcutient ointments and fomentations are in ſome conſtitutions neceſſary, to breathe the part and diſperſe the

ſwelling ;

ſwelling; nor ſhould cooling phyſic and bleeding be omitted in ſuch habits.

Againſt the Bite of a Rattle-Snake.

TAKE of the roots of plantane and horehound (in the ſummer the roots and branches together) a ſufficient quantity; bruiſe them in a mortar, and ſqueeze out the juice, of which give as ſoon as poſſible one large ſpoonful; if the patient be ſwelled, you muſt force it down the throat

REMARK.

This generally will cure, but, if he finds no relief in an hour after, you may give another ſpoonful, which never fails. If the roots are dry'd, they muſt be moiſten'd in a little water: to the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco moiſten'd with rum. This was the invention of a Negroe, for the diſcovery of which, he had his freedom purchaſed, and one hundred pounds *per annum*, ſettled upon him during his life, by the general aſſembly at *Carolina*.

A Method

A Method of recovering drowned Perſons.

As accidents of this kind too frequently happen, ſo it is much to be feared, that drown'd people are ſometimes given over for dead, when ſome principles of life ſtill remain; and ſince numbers of well atteſted caſes have evinced the truth of this conjecture, we ſhall therefore make no apology for inſerting the following method of treating ſuch unhappy patients.—We cannot ſufficiently recommend it to thoſe, who ſhall employ themſelves in this humane, and beneficent office, not to be diſcouraged, if the firſt appearances do not anſwer their expectations: for it is certain from experience, that ſome drown'd perſons, have not begun to diſcover any ſigns of life, 'till they have been toſſed, and tumbled about, for more than two hours; beſides, the man who has ſucceeded in reſtoring to life, a perſon whoſe death without his aſſiſtance was certain, is ſufficiently rewarded for his pains by the ſucceſs; and if his efforts, and diligence

ſhould

ſhould fail of the deſired ſucceſs, he will ſtill receive an exalted pleaſure, from a reflection on his having acted with the moſt noble and generous views. After wrapping up the unfortunate perſon warm, the firſt ſtep, by the advice of Dr. *Mead*, ſhould be to blow up the ſmoak of tobacco into the inteſtines: then to warm the body by ſhaking and rowling about, and rubbing with warm cloths in bed: in a word to put the blood in motion by all manner of ways; and not to be diſcouraged, though no ſigns of life ſhould be diſcover'd, after an hour or two ſpent in this good work: towards the latter end of which, volatile ſpirits and ſalts may have a good effect. Neither ſhould bleeding be omitted, when the blood is become warm enough to drop out of the veins.

To this method, after premiſing the good old way of rowling the patient on a barrel to diſcharge the water taken in, we ſtrongly recommend the immediate inflation of the lungs, by filling them for ſome time with warm air blown from the

the mouth of another, into that of the patient; at the ſame time pinching up the noſtrils, to prevent the return of it through the noſe: of ſuch inportance is this inflation of the lungs, that to render it more effectual, even the windpipe might be opened, that a blow pipe, reed, or quill may be introduced, and warm air, or the fumes of tobacco be thereby conveyed to the lungs. This operation, however dreadful in idea, is to be performed with the utmoſt ſafety, and eaſe, by any judicious ſurgeon.—In ſuffocations from charcoal, and other noxious fumes, the filling the lungs with warm air has frequently been attended with ſucceſs: for by blowing up the collapſed air veſſels of the lungs, the ſpaſmodic contrictions are removed, the reſiſtance to the blood's flow into the pulmonary veſſels is taken off, and the heart now enabled to exert its feeble efforts more effectually, by degrees recovers its former power.

In order to inforce the above method, and to animate every ones endeavours on theſe melancholy occaſions, we think proper to obſerve,

obſerve, that the general ſigns of death are very uncertain; for as the redneſs of the face, the heat of the body, and the ſoftneſs of the flexible parts, are precarious marks of a remaining principle of life; ſo, on the contrary, the paleneſs of the complexion, the coldneſs of the body, the rigidity of the extremities, and the abolition of the external ſenſes, are very dubious and fallacious ſigns of death. The pulſation of the arteries and reſpiration are infallible ſigns of life; but we are by no means to imagine, that theſe two motions are totally extinguiſhed, when they become inviſible to the eye, or imperceptible to the touch. In ſhort, as nothing but a beginning putrefaction can aſcertain the abſolute certainty of death, we ſhould not be deficient, on theſe occaſions particularly, in uſing every method poſſible, to reanimate the powers of life, which probably may be only ſuſpended; and yet may be totally aboliſhed through our neglect, and ſuffering the patient to die for want of proper, and ſeaſonable aſſiſtance: we wiſh from ſome caſes within our own knowledge, that this neglect is

not

not too common; of this truth we are but too certain, that the unfortunate perſons were reſigned to fate, without putting any of the above means of recovery in practice.

CONCLUSION.

THUS have we laid down the general principles, on which the ſurgical treatment of horſes depends; the operative part having been treated of in our Gentleman's Farriery: and if by the ſimple method we have propoſed, the animal ſhould be releaſed from the barbarous treatment too often put in practice, we ſhall not repent the time devoted to ſo good purpoſe: Our principal intention was to convince Gentlemen of the rationale of external applications, that they may judge for themſelves, and be convinced, that nature and time co-operating together, will frequently effect what pretending art cannot; though the latter has often the honour of cure attributed to it, without the leaſt pretenſions: this is a point, which thoſe who have ſtudied, and obſerved the operations of nature,

nature, are well convinced of. On this account particularly, we have reaſon to make apology for the redundancy of forms here given; which in our opinion might have been reduced into a much leſs compaſs: but as we were diſpoſed to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may differ from us in this reſpect; we hope that they who find what they approve themſelves, will excuſe the inſertion of ſomething more for the ſake of others.

The GENTLEMAN FARRIER'S *Surgery ſhould conſiſt of the following:*

A Caſe of diſſecting Knives, Lancets and Fleams
Actual Cauteries, flat, and pointed.
A Caſe of ſtraight, and crooked Needles.
Sponges, both freſh, and dried.
Spatulas, Probes, and Sciſſars.
Scales, Weights, and Mortars.
Lint, Tow, Rowlers, and Ladles.

Wound Ointment
Green Ointment
Black Baſilicon
Drying Cerate
Ægyptiacum
Quickſilver ointment
Soap Liniment, or Opodeldoc
Bate's Balſam
Oil of Turpentine
——Vitriol
——Origanum
Balſam of Turpentine
Tincture of Myrrh
—— of Euphorbium
Friar's Balſam
Aqua Fortis
Corroſive Sublimate
Butter of Antimony
Cauſtics

Red præcipitate
Alum Roch, and burnt
Styptic Water
Colcothar powder'd
Spirit of Wine
Camphor
Sugar of Lead
Verdigreaſe
Venice, or Alicant Soap
Sal-Ammoniac
Bole, vitriol blue and white
Common and Venice Turpentine
Tar, Honey
Hogs Lard
Wine Vinegar.

THE

THE MEDICAL PART OF PRACTICAL FARRIERY.

CHAP. I.

Of Colds and Fevers.

A general Drink for a Cold.

TAKE of freſh aniſeeds bruiſed two ounces, ſaffron one dram, pour on them a pint and a half of boiling water ſoften'd with bran, when cold, ſtrain of the liquor, and add to it two ounces of honey, and the ſame quantity of *Spaniſh* liquorice diſſolved in part of the infuſion, the ſaffron may be omitted, if thought too expenſive.

REMARK.

When a horſe has taken cold, and is attended with a ſlight cough, let him be immediately blooded to the quantity of two quarts, and have an additional cloathing, in order to encourage a free perſpiration, that has been check'd; and which never can be ſuppreſſed, without great detriment to his health: The above drink may be given every night, and the horſe dieted with bran maſhes, (in which flower of brimſtone may be mixed,) and plenty of warm water. If the cold ſubmits not in a few days to this treatment, let him be blooded once more, and give the nitre ball, or ſolution, inſtead of the above.

Remarks *on bleeding, and the Pulſe of Horſes.*

The ingenious Dr. *Hales* in his haemaſtatics, ſays, that the pulſe of a horſe that is well, and not terrified, nor in any pain, is about thirty-ſix beats in a minute, which is nearly half as faſt as the pulſe of a man in health: we think on a careful examination to have found the pulſations to be nigher forty; however, this may be ſuppoſed about

about the nigheſt ſtandard of health; tho' an accelerated motion from ſtrong exerciſe, or a violent fever, will raiſe it from ſixty to an hundred and upwards: a due attention to theſe deviations of the pulſe of horſes, is the more neceſſary, as the animal can give us no information of his malady, ſo that we muſt rely on thoſe, and other external ſymptoms, to point out to us the diſorder. Quickneſs and hardneſs of the pulſe, can be the only proper direction for the repetition of bleeding, in fevers, and other diſorders; for by experiments it has been demonſtrated, that by this evacuation, the circulating powers may be to any degree weakn'd. The ingenious Gentleman above mentioned, by adapting glaſs tubes to the veſſels of living animals, could remark the height, which the blood would aſcend to in the tube, as propelled by the force of the heart and arteries: He obſerved, that in proportion as he evacuated the blood from the body, the actions of the arteries became gradually weaker, and the aſcent in the tube, more and more leſſen'd; 'till at length the powers of life, unable with a

before it has power to ſettle on the lungs or any other part of conſequence: if this form ſhould be diſagreeable, it may be given diſſolved as in the following infuſion.

The cooling Fever Drink, or Nitre Solution.

TAKE of an infuſion of liquorice root, or of water gruel, one pint, diſſolve in it two ounces of nitre, and the ſame quantity of honey; to which may be added the juice of one or two lemons.

REMARK.

This drink may be given three times a day, inſtead of the above ball, which is taken by ſome horſes with great reluctance and trouble. It is contrived to be palatable, as the ſtomachs of ſome horſes are ſoon palled with medicines: the quantity of nitre may be increaſed, when it is found to ſet eaſy, which it always will, if given in a larger quantity of the infuſion, and is well diluted with plenty of water.

An opening Drink.

TAKE of cream of tartar, and any of the purging ſalts, each four ounces, diſſolve in a pint and a half of water, and add two ounces of lenitive electuary.

REMARK.

This drink will in general be of the greateſt ſervice, in the beginning of a fever, as it operates gently by the bowels, and urine; it alſo keeps the body cool, and of courſe contributes much to abate the fever. Should the horſe be inclined to coſtiveneſs, it ſhould be given every other day; and to ſome horſes, whoſe bowels are moved with difficulty, it may be neceſſary to quicken the operation, by the addition of two or three drams of powder'd jalap.

Remarks *on opening Drinks in Fevers.*

Perſpiration and ſweat not being ſo eaſily produced in horſes by medicine, it becomes neceſſary

neceſſary to take off the redundancy in the veſſels, by promoting the ſecretions of the kidneys and bowels, which are more at our command. The perſpirable matter therefore, now thrown on the lungs, and which might produce inflammation, and fatal conſequences, may thus be diverted into different channels, and the cauſe of the diſtemper directed to the ſafeſt outlets. We here only follow the operations of nature; who on the diminution of any one ſecretion, endeavours to promote an increaſed diſcharge from another; by which method ſhe is very often able to cure ſeveral diſorders in the beginning, without medical aſſiſtance; and for this reaſon the animal machine is furniſhed with many of them, to ſerve as mutual aids to each other. It were to be wiſhed, that this particular branch of the art of healing was more ſtudied, and better underſtood, as likely to contribute more abundantly to the ſafety of the patient, as well as to the reputation of the practitioners, both among men, and horſes.

An Emollient Glyſter.

TAKE two or three handfuls of marſhmallows, and one of chamomile flowers, with two ounces of fennel ſeeds bruiſed, boil them in three quarts of water to two, ſtrain off, and add half a pound of treacle, and the ſame quantity of oil, with a handful of ſalt, or three or four ounces of the purging ſalts.

REMARK.

We recommend this glyſter as very proper to ſoften the indurated dung, and unload the bowels; a point of no ſmall conſequence, as already obſerved; and which ſhould be well attended to in all fevers. We may venture to aſſert, that if the above ſimple method be complied with early, there are very few fevers but will ſubmit to it; and that it is a much more rational method of curing freſh coughs, than by any pectoral balls whatever. The glyſter may be more expedi-

expeditiously prepared with two quarts of water gruel, fat broth or pot liquor, to which may be added the oil, treacle, and salts: when the opening drink is not given, this glyster may be thrown up every day, and the nitre balls, or drink continued.

Before we close this note, in order to inforce the above practice, we beg leave to observe, that the intention aimed at, is to remove local fullness by lessening the quantity of blood; to promote the secretions of perspiration, and urine, by thinning and diluting the fluids in general; and by cooling the lungs, and promoting a free circulation thro' the pulmonary vessels, to prevent obstructions therein, and inflammation, the usual consequence. How these rational intentions are to be obtained by *comfortable* drinks, composed of diapente, long pepper, grains of paradise, and such hot ingredients, or even by the warm pectoral balls; let the judicious reader determine, who no doubt on it, would not be a little alarmed, should his physician, under the above circumstance,

of

of fever, and cough, recommend burnt brandy, or wine to him for their removal; which how abſurd ſoever, would not be leſs prepoſterous practice; but like endeavouring to quench a fire, by throwing in gunpowder, or ſpirits; or laying on whip and ſpur to a horſe on the fret, when we would ſtop him. In ſhort, the hot regimen, and drinks, or balls, prepared with ſuch ingredients, are as pernicious in general, at ſuch times, as the cooling ones, which we have recommended, are ſafe and ſucceſsful.

This therefore may be look'd on as a general direction for the firſt attack of a cold, or fever: indeed little more ſeems neceſſary in the cure of ardent inflammatory fevers, than proper well timed evacuations, and plentiful cooling dilution, with nitrous medicines, and white water ſoftened with bran: for more particular forms, in the different ſtages of fevers, take the following.

A Pectoral Drink againſt a Fever attended with a Cough.

TAKE coltsfoot, groundivy, and liquorice

rice root, of each four ounces, figs ſliced, and *French* barley of each half a pound: boil in a gallon of water to three quarts; to which may be added a pound of honey, and half a pint of ſweet ſpirit of nitre, or half a pound of nitre itſelf.

REMARK.

This method of giving nitre with the pectoral herbs may be preferable, in caſe of a cough, and apparent foreneſs of the cheſt, tho' we think barley water alone would do as well; to a pint of which four ſpoonfulls of oil, and the ſame quantity of oxymel of ſquills may be added, when the cough appears dry, and huſky, and is attended with rattling in the throat: it ſhould be repeated every three or four hours, to anſwer the intended purpoſe. When the colts foot, and groundivy are not to be had, linſeed and liquorice may ſupply their place.

Another for the ſame intention.

TAKE of ſoluble tartar, linſeed oil and honey, each two ounces, diſſolve in a pint of an infuſion of linſeed, liquorice, or gruel. RE-

REMARK.

This may be given in the ſame manner with the former, and on account of the tartar, may keep the body ſufficiently open, without any other aſſiſtance. *Soleyſel* recommends two ounces of ſalt of tartar, and one of ſal ammoniac to be mixed in a pail of water, with a handful of bran, or barley flower to qualify the unpleaſant taſte, but few horſes will take it in this manner voluntarily.

A Neutral Fever Drink.

TAKE of pearl aſhes, one ounce, diſtilled vinegar one pint, ſpring water two pints, honey four ounces; give a pint three or four times in a day.

REMARK.

We recommend this medicine as formed on the ſame principle with the ſalt of wormwood, or ſaline draught, ſo frequently directed by the faculty in fevers; and it may be given with the ſame ſucceſs, where the fever is not intenſe, and is unaccompanied with cough or inflammation: for

for medicines of this kind cool the whole maſs of fluids, attenuate and diſſolve that viſcidity which it acquires from too great heat, and prevents thoſe obſtructions in the minute veſſels, which reſult therefrom.

A warm Fever Drink.

TAKE of ſnake-root bruiſed two ounces, boil in three pints of water to a quart, to which add half an ounce of camphor diſſolved in two ounces of ſpirit of wine, and half a pint of diſtilled vinegar.

REMARK.

When a fever has continued ſome time, this drink may be very properly given to the quantity of a pint every four, or ſix hours, eſpecially when there is a defect of perſpiration, and the horſe's coat appears rough, and ſtaring; as it will probably increaſe that evacuation, and aſſiſt nature in bringing the fever to a criſis. Camphor combined in this manner with vegetable acids, is frequently found to be of great uſe to anſwer this intention.

A Drink

A Drink againſt a Malignant Fever.

TAKE of contrayerva root, ſcordium, and ſnake-root, each two ounces; infuſe them in two quarts of boiling water for two hours, then ſtrain the liquor off, and add a pint of the camphor drink, and two ounces of *Venice* treacle or mithridate.

REMARK.

A pint of this drink may be given every ſix hours; but it is ſuppoſed to be neceſſary only at the decline of a ſlow, malignant fever, in order to accelerate a criſis, when the horſe's ſtrength and ſpirits flag, and he ſtands in need of ſuch aſſiſtance. For medicines of this kind ſhould never be given at the beginning of a fever, or where the leaſt inflammation is apprehended.

Remarks *on Fevers in general.*

Every fever ſhould be conſider'd as the effort, or inſtrument of nature, to remove

ſome offending cauſe from the conſtitution: for by the increaſed motion of the circulation, ſlight obſtructions in the veſſels are frequently broke through; the viſcid fluids are attenuated, and render'd fit to be thrown off by the principal outlets, and the habit is thereby deliver'd from an oppreſſive load. As every fever therefore ſhould be conſider'd as its own cure, the principal intention of art ſhould be to regulate properly the febrile impetus, or powers of nature, which when rightly moderated, will be ſufficient for that purpoſe: If the fever therefore ſhould be too *high*, it muſt be lower'd by bleeding, and proper evacuations join'd to cooling medicines, if too *low* it muſt be raiſed by thoſe of a warm nature: To diſtinguiſh the due medium between theſe extreams, is the capital point which the phyſician has always in view, and by which he regulates his curative intentions: It is ſcarcely to be doubted, that due attention being paid to the aſſiſtance which the fever itſelf gives, many of them are frequently, and eaſily removed by very ſimple means, which provide only for the relief of the ſymptoms.

Warm

Warm cloathing, as before obſerved, with dilution, and abſtinence in diet, will go great lengths; but when bleeding, and gentle evacuations are joined to theſe, the end is generally accompliſhed in a few days.

But notwithſtanding the general truth of theſe obſervations, which daily experience confirms, yet when nature has been perverted in her own work, by officious, and improper aſſiſtance, and fevers become intricate, and tedious, ſorry are we to obſerve, that their treatment is then attended with the greateſt difficulty, and uncertainty; and under ſome circumſtances of this kind, one may venture to ſay, that nature, or the ſtrength of the conſtitution, has often the principle ſhare in the recovery. 'Till we are therefore thoroughly acquainted with the genius of the fever, perhaps it would be better to truſt more to the operations of nature; for if the intended remedy coincides not with her views, it is almoſt ſure to produce miſchievous conſequences. It is much to be ſuſpected alſo, that we are often deceived in regard to the efficacy of medicines, and attribute favourable events to them, which

were due only to their lucky adminiſtration, when nature was about to produce her own criſis to the diſtemper: but however this may be, it ſhould caution us againſt the more violent 'till experience has fully juſtified their uſe.

We mean not by theſe obſervations, to degrade the art of phyſic; being fully ſatisfied of the powerful effects of medicine, and of the great cures wrought by the rules of art in many diſtempers: Yet we muſt confeſs that ſo perplexing ſometimes are anomalous fevers, that the rules of phyſic not being always drawn from the obſervation, and knowledge of nature, phyſicians are frequently baffled in their beſt endeavours; and on ſuch occaſions, who but muſt lament the uncertainty of an art, which is not yet fixed on the eſtabliſhed principles of ſcience. But it is no wonder the head ſhould ſo often miſcarry, when the nature of the ſoil is ſo little known. Two thouſand years are elapſed without any conſiderable improvement being made in the cure of many fevers; and though ſome

may

may boaſt of a modern diſcovery, which is ſometimes attended with extraordinary events, yet is it by no means to be depended on as a certain refuge in fevers of ſo great diverſity.

The Camphor Drink.

TAKE of camphor one ounce, diſſolve it in two ounces of ſpirit of wine, to which add a pint of diſtilled vinegar warmed.

REMARK.

Four ounces of this may be given as the above, in a pint of the *neutral* or *fever drink*; where the fever ſubmits not to their uſe after ſome days. camphor is a very active and powerful medicine, and is ſaid to penetrate the moſt minute ramifications, and promote a free circulation through them: when the limbs become ſtiff, and inactive by cold, or paſſing thro' rivers when heated by exerciſe: it may be given in a ball to the quantity of two drams of camphor, and two ounces of nitre, every ſix hours.

Schwanberg's *Fever Powder.*

TAKE of common black antimony a pound, put it into an earthen veſſel, which ſet over a very briſk fire, and when it is very hot, and ready to melt, put to it by a handful at a time, about a quarter of a pound of ſhavings of hartſhorn, keeping it continually ſtirring. By this means the antimony becomes of a dark aſh colour, which when ſuffer'd to ſtand ſome time longer on the fire, is then finiſhed.

Remark.

That a preſent celebrated fever powder, was once challenged to be the ſame as this, is a fact very well known; and it has been affirm'd with great confidence, that a ſmall quantity of white precipitate mercury added to it, ſaved the publiſher the expence of a proſecution commenced againſt him as a plagiary.

The above powder may be prepar'd at the chymiſts on very reaſonable terms: to two

two drams of which, if a ſcruple of white precipitate, or calcined mercury be added, *perhaps* it may have equal effect on horſes, with the above celebrated powder; which at the preſent price it is ſold, is too expenſive a medicine in general for them: the compoſition of this powder, according to the receipt given in, for procuring the patent, is antimony and mercury calcined; which two preparations compoſe this boaſted remedy, but in what proportion theſe are commixt to form it, has not been hitherto revealed by the publiſher; one may preſume however that the mercurial part is ſmall, compared to the antimonial.

Another Fever Powder.

TAKE of the calx of antimony unwaſhed, or of the above powder two drams, or half an ounce; calcined mercury, or tartar emetic, a ſcruple or half a Dram.—Give it mixt up in a little honey, or conſerve; and repeat it night and morning, according to its effects or operation.

REMARK.

This medicine, in a due proportion, has been given ſucceſsfully in ſome fevers, and with ſimilar operation to that called *James*'s powder. The above quantity may be given to a horſe, keeping him well cloathed, and plentifully ſupplied with warm water.—As moſt feverish diſorders ariſe from taking cold, it ſhould ſeem, that if we could promote a check'd perſpiration, or excite a gentle ſweat without heating the body or increaſing the fever, it muſt be the moſt expeditious and natural way of removing the complaint; antimonial medicines have been found to anſwer this intention beſt in the human body, by promoting the excretions from the ſeveral outlets; and if the ſame purpoſes could be effected by them in horſes, particularly in promoting perſpiration, or the diſcharge by the ſkin, it might prove a valuable acquiſition. We think it deſerves trial, either with, or without the mercury, which might be added occaſionally. We

inſert

inſert the following alſo to gratify ſome of our readers.

Another Fever Powder.

TAKE of the reguline crocus, or glaſs of antimony finely powder'd, and nitre pulverized, equal quantities; inject them by a ſpoonful at a time into a red hot crucible; and let it be continued in fuſion for about twenty minutes after the detonation ceaſes, when it may be removed from the fire; and after being well waſhed with warm water, let it be finely powder'd

REMARK.

This Medicine is given from eight grains to forty for a doſe; And if to half a dram of this powder, two grains of coralline mercury be added, we ſhall have a medicine not to be diſtinguiſhed in ſmell, taſte, or operation from the powder which has made ſuch a noiſe in the cure of fevers, and goes under the name of *James*.—This medicine in a proportionate quantity may be given to horſes, which may be aſcertained by a few trials, beginning with a quarter

quarter of an ounce of the powder, and eight or ten grains of the mercury, and increasing that quantity afterwards, according to the effects it produces.

A Perspirative, or Sweating Powder

TAKE of purified opium, ipecacuana root in powder, and liquorice, each one ounce; of nitre and tartar of vitriol, each four ounces. Mix them well together, and keep in a bottle close stopped.

REMARK.

This medicine has long been given under the name of *Dover*'s powder, and is the same as *Ward*'s sweating powder; it is allowed to be a powerful diaphoretic, and sweater, in the human body, what effect it may have on horses, is perhaps uncertain; but as most of their colds proceed from an obstructed perspiration, as before observed, it may be worth trial, to join a dram of camphor with three or four drams of this powder, and give it night and morning; cloathing the horse well, and giving him plenty of warm water. If it should be found useful in restoring, and promoting this

this neceſſary ſecretion which is obtained with difficulty in horſes, it might prove a valuable medicine, where ſuch intentions are thought neceſſary; as they always are on the firſt attack of fevers, and in removing ſtiffneſs of the limbs, when the extreme parts are benumb'd with cold.

A cooling Purge.

TAKE of ſenna leaves two ounces, grains of paradiſe bruiſed two drams, cream of tartar one ounce, infuſe two or three hours in a pint or more of boiling water; ſtrain off, and diſſolve in it four ounces of purging ſalts, and two of tincture of jalap, or ſyrup of buckthorn.

REMARK.

We recommend this purge as very proper to be given at the going off of a fever, or cold, and is on many occaſions to be prefer'd to aloetic phyſic: Should it fail to operate on the inteſtines, you need be under no pain for the conſequence, as it will go into the blood, and paſs of cheifly by urine.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Diſeaſes of the Cheſt, and Lungs, &c.

INtroductory to the treatment of the diſorders of the lungs, we ſhall divide them into recent, and inflammatory, attended with a fever; and into fixed, obſtinate coughs, not accompany'd with fever, which are the reſult perhaps in general of improper treatment in their firſt ſtage. We have in the preceding chapter, put the whole ſtreſs of cure in the firſt caſe, on repeated bleeding, perſpiratives, cooling phyſic, and nature, with proper cloathing, and a ſoft diluting diet. We deſire therefore it may be underſtood, that the following preſcriptions ſhould never be given, 'till the firſt ſymptoms are removed; and that nothing more heating than flower of brimſtone, in maſhes, ſhould be directed during that period. We hope to be excuſed for inſerting ſuch a variety of forms to anſwer the laſt intention; but as the diſorders of the lungs when fixed, often prove

prove ſo obſtinate, as to baffle the beſt aſſiſtance, and frequently require a very different treatment; we thought ourſelves obliged to lay down various forms, to anſwer the different intentions, and have endeavour'd to point out the preference, that ſhould be given to each. Before we conclude this note, we beg leave to obſerve, That from the diſſection of horſes, who dye from fevers, cholics, freſh coughs &c. we in general find the parts highly inflamed, and often gangrened: this poſſibly may be owing to a neglect of early bleeding in ſufficient quantities, to remove the beginning obſtruction in the veſſels; for when from too rapid motion of the fluids, the veſſels are overdiſtended, or the fluids perhaps ſhed out of them, it becomes a matter of the higheſt importance to reduce the circulating powers to proper bounds; and this point can be effected only by plentiful and repeated bleedings, and other evacuations. By bleeding, which we have always in our power, the quantity of blood being diminiſhed, the veſſels will be leſs diſtended, their tenſion abated, and their

action

action weakned; and as the circulation becomes thereby more moderate and regular, both the general and particular fever will be greatly abated. We are ſatisfied that many horſes are loſt for want of ſpeedy bleeding, on the firſt attack of cholics and inflammatory diſorders, for if this important evacuation is not properly puſh'd at firſt, and the diſtended veſſels depleted in time, in vain will you expect relief, when the obſtruction becoms riveted, and the courſe of the fluids interrupted through them; for the general termination of inflammations in horſes, is then by gangrene or mortification.—The pulſe, if properly attended to, would be the principal directory for repeating this operation.

A Pectoral Powder.

TAKE of freſh aniſeeds, elicampane liquorice, and flower of brimſtone, of each equal quantities. Mix them together.

REMARK

REMARK.

This powder may be kept ready prepared, and corked up in a bottle for uſe: an ounce or two, may be given for a doſe mixed up with honey, or in a pint of warm ale, in all freſh colds, unattended with fever, and the common accidents ariſing from thence: The ingredients are moderately warm, and aperient, and proper enough to encourage a free perſpiration.

A Cordial Powder.

TAKE of aniſeeds four ounces, bay berries and grains of paradiſe, each two ounces, of nutmegs, cloves and ginger each one ounce, powder them fine and keep for uſe.

REMARK.

An ounce of this powder may be given as a cordial, when a horſe is over-fatigued by hard exerciſe; or threatened with a cholic after drinking cold water; or when turned

turned hot into a ſtable, where he has ſtood to be cold without rubbing: this powder is greatly preferable to the diapente powder, which is uſually given on ſuch occaſions.

Diapente Powder.

TAKE of round birthwort roots, bay berries, and myrrh, equal quantities, with double of ivory ſhavings.

Remark.

In a ſtrict ſenſe, this powder does not come ſo immediately under the claſs of a cordial, as of a warm alterative, adapted to ſuch chronical diſorders, as the yellows, and other complaints which ariſe from a ſluggiſh, viſcid ſtate of fluids.

An Aromatic Spice, or London *Treacle.*

TAKE of cummin ſeeds half a pound, of bay berries, and *Jamaica* pepper of each four ounces, myrrh two ounces, of cloves one ounce: powder and mix them together: keep in a bottle well cork'd (mix'd up with honey 'tis called *London* treacle.)

Remark:

REMARK.

This is a much better compoſition than the diapente; and may properly enough be given as a warm cordial in a pint of ale. It will alſo be found of great uſe, in flatulency of the ſtomack, and bowels, ariſing from check'd perſpiration.—A due proportion of it may be added to the ſtrong beer pultice, in order to animate and warm parts tending to mortification.

A Pectoral Ball.

TAKE of freſh powder'd aniſeed, elicampane, liquorice, turmeric, and flower of brimſtone, of each three ounces; ſaffron powder'd half an ounce; the juice of liquorice, diſſolved in water, four ounces, ſallad oil and honey, or oxymel ſquills of each half a pound, oil of aniſeed one ounce, mix them together into a paſte with wheat flower.

Remark.

Various are the receipts for the pectoral ball, but this ſimple one is perhaps equal to moſt others; and may be given to the quantity of an egg, every night and morning: but it is worth remarking as already obſerved, that no medicines of this kind ſhould be given too early; or before the firſt attack of the cold, (always attended with more or leſs fever,) be removed by the method we have laid down. Theſe balls then may have their proper uſe, and contribute to open the obſtructed tubes of the lungs, and carry off the diſorder.—'Tis alſo worthy of remark, that pectoral medicines muſt unavoidably in the common courſe of circulation, paſs through the lungs, before they circulate thro' any part of the arterial ſyſtem; and that they arrive there, with their virtues and qualities more *unaltered*, than medicines to any other more diſtant bowel; where they muſt be diſtributed through the arterial ſyſtem in ſuch leſs quantities, and more changed.—This may be ſubſtituted

ſtituted for Dr. *Bracken*'s, and *Markam*'s balls, from which it differs not materially.

A Ball againſt a Cough.

TAKE of the above ball one pound, of powder'd ſquills, and *Barbadoes* tar each two ounces, honey a ſufficient quantity.

REMARK.

This ball is more powerful than the former as the ſquills, and tar, have the property of thinning the viſcid phlegm, and diſengaging it from the coats of the lungs; and of courſe removing the obſtruction, in the pulmonary veſſels.

A Ball againſt a dry Cough.

TAKE of aniſeeds and elicampane powder'd each four ounces, flower of brimſtone half a pound, honey and *Barbadoes* tar, of each four ounces; gum ammoniac and garlic, of each two

ounces, balſam of ſulphur prepared with oil of aniſeed one ounce, make into balls with any ſyrup, or *Spaniſh* liquorice diſſolved in water.

Remark.

The ingredients of this compoſition are alſo of an opening, and attenuating nature, and will deterge, and ſcour the pulmonary veſſels; and conſequently diſlodge any impacted, tough phlegm, which may ſtuff up the veſſels, and impede their action. It would be needleſs to give the various forms preſcribed for this purpoſe as the baſis on which they are founded, are pretty much the ſame with the above, though the receipt may vary as to ſome particular ingredient of a ſimilar nature. We ſhall give however a few of eſtabliſhed character.

An Efficacious Ball againſt a Cough.

TAKE of the pectoral ball one pound, balſam of ſulphur anifated one ounce, balſam of peru, and flowers of benjamin,

jamin, of each half an ounce, honey or oxymel ſquils, enough to form into balls.

REMARK.

This from *Bracken*, though an excellent remedy after evacuations in recent coughs, is too expenſive for the generality; but to Gentlemen who regard not this circumſtance, 'tis recommended as a medicine well calculated to anſwer the purpoſe above mentioned, given in the uſual manner.

Balls againſt an obſtinate Cough.

TAKE of factitious cinnabar half a pound, gum ammoniac, galbanum, and aſſafœtida each three ounces, garlic four ounces, ſaffron half an ounce; with a ſufficient quantity of a thick ſyrup made with *Spaniſh* liquorice diſſolved in water form into balls.

REMARK.

This ponderous medicine, joined with

the warm attenuating gums, and recommended by *Gibſon*, bids fair to remove ſome of thoſe ſtubborn maladies, if it is in the power of medicine. They are together well adapted to open obſtructions in the lungs, to diſſolve and attenuate the viſcid juices, and to prevent the formation of thoſe knots, or tubercles which ſo frequently ulcerate, and lay the foundation of an incurable malady. The factitious cinnabar is preferred to the native, not only as a much cheaper medicine, but as it appears by analyzation to be entirely the ſame, and generally ſold for that brought from the Eaſt. It is compounded of mercury and ſulphur; and though it is doubted by ſome, whether it produces any effects in the human body, beyond the ſtomach and bowels; yet as the lacteal veſſels of a horſe are larger than the human, we have little reaſon to doubt its paſſage through them, into the blood; where being endowed with the properties of mercury, without its violent action on the glands, it may by its weight open obſtructions, formed in the finer

ſeries

ſeries of veſſels, and become of ſervice, as a ſafe alterative medicine in many chronical diſtempers.

Balls againſt a dry Cough, or Aſthma.

TAKE gum ammoniacum, ſquills, and *Venice* ſoap, of each four ounces; balſam of ſulphur with aniſeeds one ounce, ſyrup of liquorice or *Spaniſh* liquorice diſſolved a ſufficient quantity.

REMARK.

This is from the *Edinburgh* diſpenſatory. The ſize of a pidgeon's egg may be given once a day; but ſhould the horſe appear ſick after the taking, which the ſquills will ſometimes occaſion, a fourth part of the pectoral ball, or powder of aniſeed may be mixt with it.

Another for the ſame Purpoſe.

TAKE of gum ammoniacum and opoponax each two ounces, garlic and aniſeeds, each four ounces, ſaffron half an ounce, make it into a paſte with honey.

REMARK.

This differs from the other, by the omiſſion of the ſoap and ſquills, and on that account may be leſs nauſeous. It is very uſeful in ſome dry huſky coughs, by warming and ſtimulating the veſſels, and diſſolving the tenacious juices, which choak up the lungs.

Balls againſt a Broken Wind.

TAKE of aurum muſivum eight ounces, myrrh and elicampane powder'd each four ounces, aniſeeds and bay berries, each an ounce, ſaffron half an ounce, mix them into balls with oxymel ſquills.

REMARK.

This remedy (in our opinion not to be prefer'd to ſome of the preceeding) is ſtrongly recommended by *Gibſon*, for old obſtinate coughs, and may be of uſe againſt the diſorder above mentioned, before it is fixed: though perhaps it may be diſputed,

diſputed how far the aurum muſivum contributes to its efficacy: when this diſeaſe is confirmed, 'tis to be feared that medicine can only palliate, and mitigate the ſymptoms, and this indeed a regular courſe of diet, and feeding may ſomewhat contribute to; as this diſorder proves on diſſection, to be owing more to a general enlargement of the lungs, than to any other apparent cauſe.

A Drink againſt a dry Cough.

TAKE a head of garlic ſhred fine, boil in a quart of new milk to a pint, then ſtrain it through a cloth, and add to it half a pound of honey, and give it every other morning faſting.

REMARK.

In old dry coughs, this has been found to be a very efficacious remedy; and frequently experienced to be of ſervice even in broken wind; a few cloves of the ſame, given in their feeds, has alſo been found uſeful; As has alſo a ſpoonful of *Barbadoes* or common tar broke

broke with the yolk of an egg and diſſolved in a pint of ale, or gruel, this may be given faſting, thoſe days you hunt, or travel your horſe.

Vinegar of Squills.

TAKE of dried ſquills one pound, vinegar ſix pints; macerate the ſquills in the vinegar with a gentle heat; then preſs out the liquor, and ſet it by 'till the fæces have ſubſided.

REMARK.

This is a medicine of great antiquity; and has ever been eſteemed, as a powerful *attenuant, and aperient*, in diſorders of the breath; and for promoting urine in dropſical caſes. In proper hands, it will be found a very uſeful remedy in the diſeaſes of horſes, eſpecially where obſtructions want to be removed, and the ſecretions, particularly that by urine, to be promoted.

Oxymel

Oxymel Squills.

TAKE vinegar of ſquills one quart, honey three pound, boil them to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup.

REMARK.

This medicine is very ſucceſsfully uſed in coughs, attended with great heavings of the flanks, and rattling in the throat; It will divide, and looſen tough phlegm, which ſtuffs up the bronchial veſſels: It ſhould be given to the quantity of three or four ounces mixed in any liquid, twice a day. If taken with a pint of the antimonial wine, or beer, it might prove a uſeful remedy in a broken wind.

Squill Wine, or Beer.

TAKE a pound of ſquills and infuſe them for ſome time in a gallon of ſtrong beer, or raiſon wine, then ſtrain it off.

REMARK.

It may be given as the former, and is

is to be preferred in thoſe caſes, where the vinegar may be thought improper,—joined alſo with the antimonial wine, or beer, and given in proper quantities, (for example half a pint of each, night and morning) it bids fair to do great ſervice, in old obſtinate coughs, eſpecially if they are owing to any humours repelled or tranſlated to the lungs: but to anſwer this end, it ſhould be perſevered in for ſome time, as indeed all pectoral medicines ſhould in confirm'd caſes.

CHAP. III.

Of Staggers, and other Diſeaſes of the Head.

AS the generality of the internal diſorders of the head, incident to horſes, ariſe from plenitude, and obſtruction in the circulating fluids; the firſt intention undoubtedly is to remove the diſtending fullneſs of the veſſels, by ſpeedy, and large evacuations: for this purpoſe in the apoplexy, and ſtaggers, the horſe ſhould be bled

bled largely both in the neck, bars of the mouth, temporal arteries, and thigh veins, to the quantity of three or four quarts; which evacuation muſt be repeated in a few hours if ſymptoms do not abate: the horſe's head and ſhoulders ſhould be well ſupported with ſtraw, and after having been properly raked, the following glyſter ſhould be thrown up.

A purging Glyſter againſt the Staggers.

TAKE three or four large handfulls of bran, ſenna three ounces, bitter apple half an ounce, bruiſed aniſeeds two ounces; boil them in three quarts of water to two, ſtrain off, and add two drams of powder'd jalap, and half a pint of oil.

REMARK.

This glyſter ſhould be repeated night and morning, ſo that the horſe may be kept in a conſtant ſtate of moderate purging for twenty four hours: by this method, the veſſels will be much ſooner depleted,

depleted, than by purging medicine given by the mouth, which take up a conſiderable time before they operate. If the horſe be young, large, and groſs, ſeveral rowels or ſetons ſhould be made, which latter are to be preferred, as a diſcharge is ſooner obtained by them. Should the ſymptoms ariſe from fever, or rarefaction of the blood from violent exerciſe in hot weather; three or four ounces of nitre diſſolved in water gruel ſhould be given every ſix or eight hours; otherwiſe it may be taken in the following manner.

A Drink againſt Staggers.

TAKE of wild valerian root bruiſed four ounces, boil in three quarts of water to two, then diſſolve in it eight ounces of nitre, and add a pint of antimonial wine or beer.

REMARK.

On the horſe's recovery, a pint or more of this drink ſhould be given every ſix hours for two or three days; in order to attenuate

attenuate the viſcid blood and juices, and to promote a free circulation through the veſſels of the brain, but, if notwithſtanding, the above plentiful evacuations by repeated bleedings, glyſters, ſetons, *&c.* the horſe ſhould beat about with great violence, and be attended with ſtrong convulſions, half an ounce of opium ſhould be diſſolved in the above drink; or the following may be prepared for that purpoſe; for the danger is now great, and no time is to be loſt.

A Ball againſt mad Staggers, and Convulſion.

TAKE of aſſafœtida, caſtile ſoap, and freſh valerian in powder, each half an ounce, opium two drams, made into a ball with honey.

REMARK.

This Ball may be given alone, or diſſolved in a pint of gruel, with two or three ounces of nitre, and ſhould be repeated every ſix or eight hours, 'till the convulſions

ſions abate; when the opium may be omitted, and the ball continued: but ſhould the ſpaſms not remit, a dram or more of opium muſt be added to the ball.

A Drink againſt Staggers attended with the Yellows.

TAKE of *Spaniſh* ſoap one ounce, of nitre three ounces, of antimonial wine half a pint, diſſolve the ſoap and nitre in a pint of gruel, then add the wine.

Remark.

Give this drink thrice in twenty four hours. It is worthy of remark, that this diſorder is often attended with apparent ſymptoms of obſtruction in the liver, which the yellow hue of the horſe's lips, eyes, and mouth moſt evidently denote: If theſe ſymptoms ariſe not from ſpaſms, they muſt be owing to the ſame original cauſe, a viſcid and inflammatory ſtate of blood, which can be removed only, upon the above principles, by leſſening the quantity, and

and altering the quality of the blood and fluids by the above remedies.

But let it be remarked, that when this diſorder is attended with great fever, or tendency to inflammation of the brain; which may be diſcover'd by the uſual ſymptoms of a hot mouth, dry tongue, hot ears and ſkin, and a due attention to the pulſe; nitre alone ſhould be given liberally, to the quantity of half a pound, or more, in twelve hours; with large bleedings, and cooling emollient glyſters; and that all drenches with hot drugs ſhould be avoided, as highly pernicious.

A Glyſter againſt Staggers and Convulſions.

TAKE of valerian root bruiſed, four ounces, boil in five pints of water to two quarts, in the ſtrained liquor diſſolve two ounces of aſſa fœtida, four ounces of nitre, and half an ounce of opium.

REMARK.

When medicine cannot be taken by the

mouth, this glyſter muſt be given, and repeated occaſionally; for the ſpaſms on the membrane and muſcles are ſometimes ſo great, as totally to lock up the jaw: Under ſuch circumſtances the opium muſt be chiefly depended on; and the horſe's food alſo muſt be taken this way, conſiſting of glyſters compoſed of milk, broths, &c. to the quantity of three or four quarts a day; with which horſes have been ſupported for a conſiderable time.

A Liniment againſt a lockt Jaw.

TAKE of the ſoap liniment four ounces, ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, and tincture of opium, each one ounce. Mix them together.

REMARK.

After well bruſhing the muſcles of the jaws, neck, temples, and cheeks, let theſe parts be well bathed with this liniment, for a conſiderable time, and twice in a day.

A Ball

A Ball againſt Lethargy.

TAKE of factitious cinnabar and aſſa fœtida each half an ounce, oil of amber enough to form a ball, to be taken night and morning.

REMARK.

A horſe affected with the lethargy ſhould firſt be blooded, and if young and full of fleſh, the bleeding ſhould be repeated, and a rowel or two put under his jaw, and belly; glyſters ſhould be given every day for a week, with the above balls; and when the horſe comes to eat heartily, two or three mild purges ſhould be given at proper intervals.

An Alterative Powder.

TAKE of factitious cinnabar, and crocus metallorum finely levigated, each half an ounce.

REMARK.

This powder may be given every night

for a fortnight in a maſh, after a horſe's recovery from the ſtaggers, lethargy, *&c.* It will thin the blood and juices, and reduce them to a proper ſtate of fluidity. Crude antimony and ſulphur may be given alſo for this purpoſe.

We hope to have ſufficiently explained the general method of treating diſorders of the head, when they ariſe from original cauſes; but as ſpaſms and convulſions ariſe ſometimes from other remoter cauſes, and particularly from bots in the ſtomach, we ſhall lay down the method of treating that complaint, when the ſymptoms have ſeized the horſe.

A Ball againſt Bots in the Stomach.

TAKE of calomel half an ounce, conſerve of wormwood enough to form a ſmall ball.

REMARK.

This ball ſhould be got down as ſoon as poſſible, in order to deſtroy theſe devouring

ing animals, who by penetrating into the nervous coat of the ſtomach, produce theſe dreadful ſymptoms: a ſtrong decoction of valerian and aſſafœtida may be given every three hours after; and an alterative purge ſhould be taken twelve hours after the ball, to carry off the dead bots. If the horſe ſhould recover from this fit, half the quantity of calomel, with the purge, ſhould be repeated at proper intervals; and the method recommended in the chapter of worms purſued. When the diſcovery of bots in the ſtomach is made in time, the following method is recommended by an ingenious Gentleman.

A Remedy againſt Bots in the Stomach.

TAKE a pint of linſeed oil, give it three times a day, for three or four days, or longer, afterwards give the horſe a few doſes of aloetic phyſick at proper diſtances.

REMARK.

This remedy long ſince mentioned by

Riverius and others, is recommended upon this principle, that this worm, like the catapiller and moſt other worms, does not breath by the mouth, but has its organs of reſpiration opening on each ſide of every ring; and that the oil by choaking up theſe pores in the action of reſpiration, neceſſarily produces immediate ſuffocation: 'tis certain, that live worms taken from the human body, are ſoon deſtroyed by puting into oil; and from ſome late experiments, oil has been very ſucceſsfully given internally for worms in the human body. As this remedy can ſcarce be attended with any inconvenience; 'tis therefore well worth trial, given both by the mouth, and glyſter in worms of the bowels; as the unctious property of the oil may be deſtroyed, by aſſimilating with the juices of the ſtomach, before it arrives at the large inteſtines, where ſome of the worms may be lodged. The ſigns of bots in the ſtomach, are ſtamping with the fore feet, and a yawning; the horſe often turns his head round towards his belly, and ſtrikes it with his hind feet; a ſtaring coat, and a ſhort cough generally attends: thoſe

in

in the rectum cauſe a continued itching, and are often ſeen at the verge of the anus. In this ſpecies of bots, oil, in which wormwood, bitter apple, or aloes has been infuſed ſhould be daily injected by means of a large ſyringe: fumes of tobacco alſo are found ſucceſsful on theſe occaſions.

A Fumigation againſt the Glanders.

TAKE of frankincenſe, maſtick, amber, Myrrh, and factitious cinnabar powder'd, each equal parts, keep in a phial for uſe.

REMARK.

Half an ounce of this powder may be burnt on an iron heated, and the fume of it be conveyed through a proper tube into the horſe's noſtrils twice a day; after uſing it for ſome time, the following injection may be thrown up three times a day.

A Reſtringent Injection for the Glanders.

TAKE of alum and white vitriol powder'd, of each four ounces; calcine them in a crucible; powder the calx, and mix it with three quarts of lime water, a quart of vinegar, and half a pint of honey of roſes.

REMARK:

When the ulcer'd glands are cleanſed by the above fumigation, this injection of *Bracken*'s recover their relaxed tone, and dry up the humidities of the part: but when the glanders have been of any continuance, the running become fœtid, thin, and bloody, we may then reaſonably ſuſpect, that the ſpungy bones of this part are become carious and rotten, and that of courſe the cure now is become impracticable. Under this circumſtance however, it has been adviſed to trepan the part; which operation is deſcribed in our Gentleman's Farriery.

CHAP. IV.

Diſeaſes of the Stomach, Bowels, &c.

A Stomach Drink.

TAKE of gentian, winters bark, and orange peel, each two ounces; chamomile flowers a handful, pimento two ounces; infuſe in a gallon of wine, or ſtrong beer, with half a pound of filings of ſteel.

RE-

REMARK.

A pint of this bitter infuſion, given to a horſe every morning faſting, will greatly contribute to ſtrengthen his ſtomach, mend his appetite, and reſtore his health, unleſs there be an abſolute decay in ſome of the viſcera, an aloetic purge may be taken intermediately, or the following

Hiera Picra.

TAKE of ſuccotrine aloes a pound and a half, winters bark powder'd three ounces, powder ſeperately, then mix them together.

REMARK.

An ounce and a half of this powder made into a ball with ſyrup of buckthorn, may be given as a warm ſtomach purge to horſes, whoſe corn paſſes indigeſted, and whoſe infeebled tone of ſtomach, is the cauſe of bots, and worms being generated. an ounce of ſteel finely powder'd may be given

given in his corn, for this purpose, every day for a fortnight: unless this intention be pursued, the removal of bots and worms may prove only a temporary cure in some horses.

An opening Drink against Gripes.

TAKE of hiera picra one ounce, or of the tincture of the same, rhubarb, or senna, one pint, salt of tartar half an ounce, oil of aniseeds two drams; the hiera picra, salt of tartar, and oil of aniseeds may be given in a pint of ale.

Also,

TAKE of alicant, or hard soap, and salt petre, each one ounce, juniper berries, or fresh aniseed powder'd half an ounce, dissolve them in a pint of gruel.

REMARK.

As the gripes in general arises from the perspirable matter thrown on the bowels from

from catching cold, either of the above opening drinks ſhould firſt be given to unload them; and if the horſe is not relieved thereby in an hour or two, the ſecond drink ſhould be given, to which four ounces of purging ſalts may be added, to favour the operation; and as a ſuppreſſion of urine is alſo a frequent attendant on the gripes, it will help the horſe to ſtale: the following glyſter may be thrown up intermediately, if the horſe is not relieved ſoon, firſt raking the gut with a ſmall hand dipt in oil.

A common Glyſter againſt Wind Cholic.

TAKE of chamomile flowers, and aniſeed bruiſed, of each four ounces, boil in three quarts of water to two; then add to the ſtrain'd liquor a pint of oil, and a large handful of ſalt, or four ounces of purging ſalts.

REMARK.

As the ingredients for this glyſter, are generally at hand, we recommend it as calculated to anſwer, or aſſiſt moſt intentions,

tions, where the emptying the bowels is neceſſary, but as the gripes is a diſorder, to which horſes are frequently ſubject, from taking cold, and various other cauſes, we ſhall ſubjoin a few more forms to anſwer the different intentions of cure; as the general treatment by farriers is very abſurd; whoſe remedies are almoſt always of the hot inflammatory kind, which undoubtedly ſhould be cautiouſly given, even in flatulent cholics, and never without mixing with them, a proper quantity of oil, to ſupple and relax the bowels at the ſame time, and by that means guard againſt the conſequence of inflammation, that might very juſtly be apprehended from them without it. Where the leaſt degree of fever or inflammation is apprehended, or the horſe is young and full, plentiful bleeding ſhould always be directed, and though opiate medicines muſt ſometimes be given to abate the extreme violence of pain, yet gentle opening medicines ſhould ſucceed them, 'till the bowels are thoroughly emptied.

Other

Other Drinks for the ſame purpoſe.

TAKE a pint of *Holland* gin, rum, brandy, or *Daffy*'s elixir, with the ſame quantity of oil, and two or three ounces of *Epſom*, or common ſalt. Mix them together, give it warm, and repeat it if neceſſary.

REMARK.

The above from *Burdon* are readily prepared, and in that ſpecies of gripes, which ariſes from air pent up in the bowels, and is attended with a ſuppreſſion of urine, are generally very efficacious: if the horſe has not dunged for ſome time, it is neceſſary he ſhould be raked; the uſual remedy of gin and pepper ſhould be avoided as a poiſon.

In common caſes, theſe remedies will frequently ſucceed, uſing alternately the glyſters and drinks, that is, if the drinks give not relief in an hour, let the glyſter be thrown up; and then repeat the drink, and glyſter in the ſame manner, if neceſſary.

A Drink

A Drink againſt Gripes attended with Strangury.

TAKE of juniper berries, and aniſeed bruiſed, each two ounces, boil in three pints of water to a quart, then ſtrain off, and add of ſalt petre, or ſalt of tartar, and Caſtile ſoap, each two ounces, purging ſalts four ounces, and a pint of oil.

REMARK.

This drink may be given at twice, at the diſtance of an hour, or two, according to the exigency of ſymptoms: but it is neceſſary to obſerve that the ſtrangury is ſometimes occaſioned by a large collection of dung, which preſſes on the neck of the bladder; and that rarefied air is alſo frequently retained by the ſame cauſe, as well as the bowels enormouſly ſwelled thereby. Under ſuch circumſtances, the horſe's relief is firſt to be attempted by raking (as 'tis called) the anus, with a ſmall hand well

well oiled, and introduced into the fundament, in order to remove the preſſure on the bladder, and give liberty to the impriſoned air; the following glyſter ſhould then be alſo thrown up as ſoon as poſſible.

The Turpentine Glyſter.

TAKE of *Venice* turpentine three or four ounces, the yolks of two or three eggs, break the turpentine well with the eggs, then add half a pound of honey, and a pint of common oil; to theſe add by degrees, ſo that it incorporates properly, three pints of a decoction of juniper berries, chamomile flowers, or aniſeeds.

REMARK.

This glyſter alone will frequently anſwer the purpoſe; but with the aſſiſtance of the above drink, it ſeldom fails of removing this diſorder: In all complaints, ariſing from obſtructions in the bowels, kidnies, and bladder, glyſters ſhould undoubtedly be made uſe of; by their warmth, and relaxing

laxing powers, they act as an internal fomentation, and abate ſtricture, and tenſion, on the aggrieved parts: and as the turpentine alſo is abſorbed into the blood, it acts on the kidnies as a diuretic.

A Drink againſt Gripes where the Pain is violent.

TAKE of *Bate*'s balſam one ounce, tincture of ſenna, or rhubarb, and ſallad oil, each half a pint, purging ſalts four ounces.

REMARK.

Where the pain is conſtant, and very acute, ſome truce muſt be obtained by opiates; the above therefore is proper to that end, and may be occaſionally repeated; bleeding being permiſed.

A cooling opening Drink againſt the Gripes.

TAKE of ſenna four ounces, cream of tartar an ounce, infuſe two hours in a quart of boiling water: ſtrain off, and add four ounces of purging ſalts, and half a pint of daffys elixir.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Where a ſpeedy evacuation is required, this ſhould be given to the quantity of a pint every hour, or two, till a free paſſage through the bowels is obtained: when the gripes ariſe from coſtiveneſs, or an inflammation is apprehended, it may be depended on, after bleeding, with mollient oily glyſters thrown up at the ſame time: for an habitual coſtiveneſs, take alſo the following.

A Ball againſt Coſtiveneſs.

TAKE of ſoluble or vitriolated tartar three ounces, lenitive electuary one ounce, mix them together.

REMARK.

Theſe kind of ſalts will frequently anſwer this intention much better than ſtronger purges: they may be aſſiſted by any emollient oily glyſter.

A Drink againſt Mortification of the Bowels.

TAKE half a pound of oak or white willow bark, and four ounces of

Jeſuits bark, boil them in four quarts of ſorge water, till one quart is conſumed, then add three ounces of diaſcordium.

REMARK.

When the diſcharge from the bowels is of a fleſh colour, and fætid, an approaching mortification is to be apprehended, eſpecially if ſudden eaſe ſucceeds violent pains; a pint of this drink may be given every three hours with a gill of port wine: and a quart of it may alſo be thrown up as a glyſter.—This ſeems to be the utmoſt that can be done in theſe deſperate caſes.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

TAKE of *Indian* rhubarb two ounces, grains of paradiſe and caraway ſeeds bruiſed, each half an ounce, infuſe in a quart of white wine, or aniſeed water. (*Vide* Daffy's *Elixir.*)

REMARK.

We would recommend this medicine to be kept ready prepar'd for the above uſes:

uſes: nor will it be an expenſive one, as the *Indian* rhubarb may be bought for about twelve pence an ounce. From half a pint, to a pint, may be given for a doſe, and repeated occaſionally, but if prepared with the aniſeed water, the ſame quantity of oil ſhould be joined with it, as well to relax, and abate the ſpaſms on the bowels, as to prevent any inconvenience that might ariſe from the too great heat of the ſpirit. We can't too frequently repeat this caution, as horſes but too often fall a ſacrifice to the neglect of it.

Daffy's *Elixir, or Tincture of Senna.*

TAKE of jalap, one pound and a half, of ſenna leaves half a pound, of aniſeed three ounces, of coriander ſeeds two ounces, orange peel, one ounce, of proof ſpirit of wine one gallon: having powder'd the jallap and bruiſed the ſeeds, infuſe them for eight or ten days; ſhaking the veſſel.

REMARK.

This may be given as above directed, and is excellent for the intended purpoſe.

CHAP. V.

Lax and Scouring.

An opening Ball, or Drink.

TAKE an ounce of *Indian* rhubarb powder'd, and two ounces of lenitive electuary, mix them together into a ſmall ball, or diſſolve them in a pint of water gruel.

REMARK.

This may be given every other day for three times, while the horſe voids great quantity of ſlime and greaſe: for this diſorder often ariſes from acrimonious humours thrown on the bowels; which we ſhould always endeavour to carry off by gentle purgatives, before any attempts are made by reſtringents, to reſtrain the flux. The common cooling phyſic in the laſt chapter may be alſo given to great advantage, to anſwer this purpoſe.

A reſtringent

A reſtringent Drink.

TAKE of diaſcordium one ounce, cinnamon in powder two drams, give it every night in a pint of port wine, or a decoction of oak bark.

REMARK.

This drink will generally anſwer the purpoſe, given for a week; and if ſoft chalk was mixed in the horſe's water, by its abſorbent power, it might contribute to ſheath, and attemperate the ſharp humours.

A more reſtringent Drink.

TAKE of diaſcordium, or of the ſpecies of ſcordium one ounce, japan earth, and roch alum of each two drams, diſſolve in a pint of the above, or equal parts of each.

REMARK.

This drink is more powerful than the former; and where the ſcouring has con-

tinued any time, and the tone of the bowels is become infeebled, and relaxed; this given three times a day will check the discharge, and recover their ſtrength.

A reſtringent Glyſter.

TAKE of logwood and oak bark, each four ounces; boil them in three quarts of forge water to two, ſtrain off and diſſolve in it, two ounces of the ſpecies of ſcordium; to which may be added when the horſe is griped much, and in great pain, a dram of opium, or an ounce or two of the anodine balſam.

REMARK.

When the purging is violent, this glyſter thrown up once or twice in a day will contribute to reſtrain the flux, and abate the pain. a pint of a ſtrong decoction of logwood and cinnamon may be given inwardly three or four times a day.

A Glyſter againſt griping Pains.

TAKE of tripe liquor, or thin ſtarch three pints, oil of olives half a pint, opium one dram.

REMARK.

REMARK.

When the gripings are very ſevere, and the common mucus of the guts is waſhed away; this glyſter by ſupplying an artificial one, will abate the tormenting pains, by plaiſtering over the ſore bowels, and abating their violent irritations. It is a proper remedy alſo after too ſtrong phyſick.

A Drink againſt Flux with Blood.

TAKE of the ſpecies of ſcordium, and *French* bole, each one ounce, ipecacuana root powder'd two drams, opium half a dram; diſſolve in a pint of port wine and water, and give it twice a day.

REMARK.

This drink is well calculated for the intended purpoſe; the ipecacuana or *Indian* root being eſteemed by ſome a ſpecific in this kind of flux: the opium ſhould be omit-

ted when the violence of pain is removed.

Another Drink againſt the ſame.

TAKE of ſheep ſuet one pound, boil in a quart of milk, 'till it is thoroughly diſſolved, give a pint made warm three times a day, to which ſtarch may be added.

REMARK.

This medicine has had ſurpriſing effects in curing the bloody, and other fluxes, in the human body, when all other remedies have been tried ineffectually. Whether it acts by ſtopping a fermentation in the ſtomach, and bowels, or plaſtering them over with an artificial mucus, we pretend not even to gueſs; but as a cheap remedy, which has often been attended with uncommon ſucceſs, we thought proper to make it more generally known.—A coffee cup full, given every four, or ſix hours, is the uſual quantity to a grown perſon; lenient purges with manna and

ſalts

ſalts being premiſed, and vomits with tartar emetic, which is preferred by ſome to ipecacuana.

A healing Glyſter.

TAKE of tripe liquor, or fat broth two quarts, ſtarch four ounces, bees wax two ounces, opium two drams, diſſolve them together.

REMARK.

This glyſter is very proper in the above caſes, and after phyſick that has purged violently: it ſhould be repeated frequently, 'till the gripes abate, and the mucus of the bowels ceaſes to come away: for unleſs they are afreſh plaiſter'd over, and the irritations taken off by the opiate, a mortification will ſoon enſue: the following drink may be given alſo to anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

A Drink againſt overpurging Phyſick.

TAKE of ſtarch half a pound, gum arabic and tragacanth each four ounces, aniſeeds

feeds bruiſed four ounces; ſimmer gently in a gallon of water ſtirring frequently, 'till the gums are diſſolved, and give a quart at a time either alone, or mixed with his warm water, if the horſe will drink it.

Remark.

This is intended to ſupply the place of the natural mucus of the bowels, which has been abraded by ſtrong phyſic: The mutton ſuet drink perhaps would anſwer better, and conſidering the long tract of bowels, a medicine has to paſs over, and beſmear, it ſhould be frequently repeated to anſwer this intention.

Species of Scordium, or what is called Diaſcordium in Powder.

TAKE of bole armoniac, or of *French* bole four ounces, of ſcordium two ounces, of cinnamon one ounce and a half, of ſtorax ſtrained, of the roots of tormentil, biſtort, and gentian, of the leaves of dittany of crete, of gal-

banum

banum ſtrained, of gum arabic, and red roſes, each one ounce; and of long pepper and ginger, each half an ounce, ſtrained opium dried gently ſix drams; pound the ingredients fine, and mix them well together; and make a ſpecies to be kept in a bottle well corkt.

REMARK.

This ſpecies compoſed of aromatic, and aſtringent ingredients, is very ſucceſsfully given in purgings, after proper evacuations have been premiſed, nor is it leſs ſerviceable in controuling the effects of too violent a purge: It warms and comforts the bowels, and by means of the opium, allays the violent irritations occaſioned by the phyſick.—It may be given, from half an ounce, to an ounce, in a pint of port wine, night and morning; or oftner if neceſſary. It is beſt preſerved in this form, as the diaſcordium is often mixed up with honey, which is of a contrary effect to the general intention of the medicine.

An

An Anodyne Glyſter.

TAKE a ſheep's head, and boil it in ſix quarts of water to two; ſtrain off the liquor, and add to it half a pound of of mutton ſuet, and half a pint of ſweet oil, with two drams of opium.

REMARK.

This is alſo a proper Glyſter for a violent griping and purging, in conſequence of ſtrong aloetic purges: where the mucus of the bowels is ſtripped off, and an inflammation apprehended, the guts ſhould conſtantly be kept ſupplied with it, or a mortification will ſoon enſue, the uſual conſequence of this neglect.

Tincture of Opium, or Liquid Laudanum.

TAKE of unprepared opium two ounces, of cinnamon and cloves, each one dram, and of white wine one pint. Infuſe without heat for a week, and then ſtrain off.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Two ſpoonfuls of this tincture may be given in any vehicle, in violent ſpaſms of the bowels, or when the horſe is tortured with exquiſite pain. It will procure a truce, and ſuſpend ſuch violent irritations, 'till medicines calculated for the diſorder can be given, or they can take their proper effect: by neglecting the uſe of ſuch a medicine, inſuperable inflammations are often fixed, by the long continuance of ſuch ſpaſms, which act like a ligature on the veſſels and part, and frequently ſo totally obſtruct the circulation, as to bring on a ſudden mortification.

CHAP. VI.

A purging Ball againſt Worms.

TAKE of aloes, ten drams, freſh jalap and myrrh, each two drams, ſyrup of buckthorn enough to form into a ball.

REMARK.

REMARK.

This purge may be given once in ten days, while the worm powders are taken intermediately.

A Worm Powder.

TAKE of ſavin and tin powder'd, of each an ounce, give it night and morning in a maſh, or the horſe's corn.

REMARK.

This will generally be found an efficacious remedy for deſtroying worms; but muſt be taken for ſome time, to root them intirely out. *Æthiop*'s mineral alone, or joined with either of the above medicines, is alſo effectual for this purpoſe: to prevent a return, the ſtomach ſhould be invigorated by bitter, and ſteel medicines for a weak tone of ſtomach is the principal cauſe of their generation. *Vide Stomach Drink.*

Another

Another for the ſame Purpoſe.

Take an ounce of ſavin, and two of garlic, give it twice a day as the above.—An ounce or more of ſoap lees may be given for this purpoſe in any vehicle, or liquor.

REMARK.

Many are the forms given for this intention, but perhaps the above are ordered as ſucceſsfully as moſt others, increaſing the quantity if found neceſſary. — The powder'd tin may be depended on alone if given in large quantities, *viz* three or four ounces in a day.

A Glyſter againſt Bots in the Anus.

TAKE of wormwood a handful, bitter apple half an ounce, boil in two quarts of water to three pints, and add a pint of train oil.

REMARK.

This glyſter may be thrown up two or three

three times a week, and will often bring theſe kind of worms away by handfuls. Fumigations of tobacco, blown up the anus, by means of a proper tube, are alſo effectual for this purpoſe: as is the bitter apple only infuſed in oil.

A Mercurial Ball.

TAKE of calomel two drams, conſerve of wormwood half an ounce, make a ball to be taken over night, and let the above purging ball be taken the next morning.

REMARK.

When the uſual medicines do not ſucceed, mercury muſt be joined to the phyſick, and given in this manner. Let it be repeated at proper intervals. We have in CHAP. III. animadverted on the method of treating bots in the ſtomach with mercury, which if given in time before the coats of the ſtomach are deſtroyed, will often prove ſucceſsful: but the injury done thereto, before the cauſe is diſcover'd, is frequently irreparable; as not only the tone of the ſtomach is deſtroyed by theſe devouring

devouring animals, but the very ſubſtance, or coats of it is eat through by them: To ſtrengthen in time therefore this organ, and prevent the regeneration of worms, or bots, half an ounce of filings of ſteel ſhould be daily given in his corn for ſome weeks; or the ſtomach medicines in CHAP. IV.

CHAP. VII.

Various Drinks, or DRENCHES.

A Drink againſt Jaundice.

TAKE of madder, and turmeric roots, each four ounces, burdock root ſliced half a pound, *Monk's* rhubarb four ounces, liquorice ſliced two ounces; boil them in a gallon of forge water to three quarts, then ſtrain off and ſweeten with honey, and add a quart of antimonial wine.

REMARK.

An ounce of hard ſoap given with a pint of the above twice a day, is generally ſufficient to remove common obſtructions of the liver, if perſever'd in for a fortnight.

Another Drink againſt the ſame.

TAKE of turmeric, and alicant ſoap, each one ounce, ſalt of tartar half an ounce, diſſolve in a pint of gruel, or ale, and give it night and morning :—

REMARK.

This is cheap, and in general effectual : it may be given in a ball undiſſolv'd.

A Drink againſt profuſe ſtalling.

TAKE of oak bark a pound, *Jeſuits* bark half a pound, boil in a gallon and half of forge water to four quarts, to which add two ounces of alum.

REMARK.

A pint or more of this decoction ſhould be given to the horſe, three times a day ; and a proper quantity of chalk may be mixed with his water.—Plenty of the alum poſſet may alſo be given for this purpoſe prepared with an ounce of alum and a quart of milk.

Another

Another for the ſame Purpoſe.

TAKE of lime water ſix quarts, oak bark one pound, roch alum four ounces, liquorice the ſame quantity; boil over a gentle fire to a gallon.

REMARK.

This may be ſubſtituted for the above, where the *Jeſuits* bark may be thought too expenſive: the horſe's common drink may be water impregnated with chalk, kept in a tub for that purpoſe.

Lime Water.

TAKE of unſlaked lime ten pounds, pour on it ſix gallons of boiling water; when the ebullition is over, and the lime ſettled, pour of the clear for uſe.

REMARK.

Two quarts of this may be daily given for the above malady, and as a ſweetner of the blood in diſorders of the ſkin, it may be given alſo diluted with water for common drink, when horſes will take it in that manner.

A drink againſt the Strangury.

TAKE of *Venice* turpentine, or balſam of copivi, broke with the yolks of two eggs, one ounce, nitre two ounces, oil of juniper two drams, ſweet oil half a pint, barley water, or gruel a pint.

REMARK.

This drink is very effectual for the above purpoſe; but if this diſorder ariſes from inflammation of the bladder, or kidnies, the horſe ſhould be blooded largely, and drink plentifully of a ſtrong decoction of marſhmallow roots, impregnated with nitre, and ſweeten'd with honey; to which, when the inflammation is removed and gravel ſuſpected, an ounce of ſoap lees may be added to every pint or more of the decoction: This latter given alone, as an emollient, or diuretic, is indeed not of more avail than warm water; for it may be reaſonably doubted, whither mucilaginous, or even oily bodies, given internally, to act as emollients beyond the inteſtines, are of any effect: for their texture being changed in the ſtomach by digeſtion, and their ſubſtance incorporated with the whole maſs

of

of fluids, it is ſcarce to be believed, that they reach the parts, where they are intended to act, in any ſuch ſtate, as leaves them the power of relaxing or mollifying.

A Diuretic or piſſing Drink.

TAKE of oxymel ſquills, four ounces, ſalt of tartar, or nitre, one ounce, camphor half an ounce, diſſolve them in a pint of gruel.

REMARK.

This drink may be given thrice a day, 'till it procures the deſired effect: The horſe ſhould be made to drink plenty of water, or white drink, in order to dilute the camphor well, which ſhould previouſly be diſſolved in a little ſpirit of wine.

A more powerful Diuretic.

TAKE of tincture of cantharides one ounce, camphor diſſolved in two ounces of oil, two drams; nitre and balſam of copivi of each one ounce; break the copivi with the yolk of an egg, and add by degrees a pint of barley water.

REMARK.

This drink is particularly calculated for thoſe paralitic kind of attacks, which diſable the glands of the kidnies from performing their office of ſecreting the urine: Such ſtimulating medicines are only juſtifiable on ſuch occaſions, and ſhould be well diluted with plenty of water: the turpentine glyſter, with two ounces of aloes, ſhould be given at the ſame time: the laſt remedy in an obſtinate obſtruction, is, two drams of calomel over night, and a common purge the next morning.

A general piſſing Drink.

TAKE of yellow roſin four ounces, ſalt of tartar two ounces, grind them together, and diſſolve in a quart of forge water.

REMARK.

If this quantity ſhould be diſagreeable to the ſtomach of the horſe, it muſt be leſſen'd;

leſſen'd; if not, increaſed; or balls prepared with two ounces of nitre, and two drams of camphor, mixed up with honey, may be given in its ſtead; drinking afterwards a quart of gruel, *&c.*

A Drink againſt venemous Bites.

TAKE ſix ounces of rue, *Venice* treacle, garlic, and tin ſcraped, of each four ounces; boil in two quarts of ale over a gentle fire, to the conſumption of half; ſtrain off from the ingredients, and give the horſe four or five ounces every morning faſting, the ingredients may be beat in a mortar, and applied daily to the wound as a poultice.

REMARK.

Among various receipts for the bite of mad dogs, this medicine *has* been in great repute for the above purpoſes; as well as the celebrated powder of Dr. *Mead*, prepared with two parts of ground liverwort, and one of pepper: but many inſtances

have been produced of both proving unſucceſsful. *Boerhaave* ranks this laſt among thoſe inſignificant trifles, which whoever depends on, will find himſelf deceived.

A ſweetning Diet Drink.

TAKE of the bark of guaicum, and ſaſſaphras, each half a pound, boil in ſix quarts of water to four, then add to the ſtrained liquor two quarts of the above antimonial wine, and four ounces of *Spaniſh* juice diſſolved.

REMARK.

This is a proper corrector, and ſweetner of the blood, and ſhould be given to the quantity of two quarts a day for ſome time to anſwer that purpoſe: This method of giving the antimony, is to be preferred to the decoction of the powder, uſually ſuſpended in a rag, as more certain, as well as efficacious.

The Mercurial Solution.

TAKE of ſublimate mercury one dram, diſſolve

diſſolve it in two quarts of rectified ſpirit of wine, or brandy, then pour it off from a ſmall quantity of ſediment that will ſubſide.

REMARK.

This medicine firſt recommended by *Boerhaave*, and introduced into practice, by Baron *Van Sweiten*, is at preſent in great repute with ſome under the name of the *Neapolitan drops*. It has been given very ſucceſsfully in many other diſorders, beſides the venereal, and the great phyſician above mentioned, ſays it will *perform wonders in many reputed incurable diſeaſes*. After ſuch encomiums, and the extraordinary ſucceſs it has met with in the human body, in leprous and ſcorbutic diſorders, cataracts, *&c.* there is great reaſon to believe that it will be found equally efficacious in other animals. A few experiments on horſes will ſoon adjuſt the proper doſe; by beginning with a ſingle ounce, and encreaſing the quantity to two, three, or four every day, diluted in a pint of the above diet drink,

or

or any other liquor. If the horſe ſhould be much griped with the medicine, the quantity muſt be leſſen'd, or it muſt be more diluted, and not taken on an empty ſtomach. We think this medicine deſerves no ſmall attention to be paid to it, as it promiſes much benefit in ſome obſtinate diſorders of horſes, and may be ſafely given when other mercurials cannot.

The Antimonial Wine, or Beer.

TAKE of glaſs of antimony finely powder'd eight ounces, white wine, or ſtrong beer a gallon, infuſe together in a ſtone bottle for a fortnight, ſhaking well every day.

REMARK.

This medicine is poſſeſſed of all the virtues of antimony, without any of its inconveniencies: for in this liquid form, its active parts are here already diſſolved, and render'd miſcible with the animal fluids; ſo that it readily paſſes into the blood, and intimately mixing with the animal juices, pervades

pervades the ultimate ramifications of the whole vaſcular ſyſtem; and of courſe promotes all the animal ſecretions, by removing obſtructions formed in the minute veſſels. We therefore recommend this preparation of antimony in all diſorders, where the powder was given, to the quantity of a pint, twice a day; and doubt not its producing ſalutary effects, if perſevered in for ſome weeks.

A Drink againſt the Yellows.

TAKE of live millepedes, or hog lice a pint, infuſe them in two quarts of ſtale beer, three or four days, then preſs out the liquor, and diſſolve in it half a pound of alicant ſoap, and four ounces of ſalt of tartar.

REMARK.

A pint of this may be given night and morning after the uſe of two or three aloetic purges; it is well calculated for opening the obſtructions of the liver, and thinning the viſcid bile.

A Drink

A Drink against Purfivenefs.

TAKE of freſh elicampane root bruiſed one pound, infuſe in a gallon of ſtrong beer for a week or ten days, ſtrain off the liquor, and add oxymel ſquills and antimonial wine, or beer, of each one pint.

REMARK.

To a horſe that is purfive, or thick winded, give a pint of this drink night and morning for a fortnight. It will be found no trifling remedy for the purpoſe intended.

Mrs. Stevens's *Medicine, or* DRENCH.

Calcine egg-ſhells in a crucible, eight or ten hours, with a ſtrong fire; then expoſe them to a dry air a month or two, 'till the greateſt part falls into a ſubtile powder, which muſt be ſeperated from the groſſer and leſs perfectly calcined part by a fine ſive, and preſerved for uſe in a glaſs phial well ſecured from the air.

Of

Of the egg-ſhells calcined and half ſlaked by this method, take two ſcruples, two and a half, or one dram, three times a day, in any proper vehicle; drinking after it half a pint (*i. e.* one third part) of the following decoction.

TAKE of alicant ſoap two ounces, two ounces and a half, or three ounces; ſlice the ſoap, and diſſolve it by boiling, in ſuch a quantity of water, as will produce one pint and a half of decoction; ſtrain it, and ſweeten it to your palate with honey or ſugar; the uſe of copper or braſs veſſels muſt be avoided, in preparing the decoction, otherwiſe the metal being thereby corroded, may produce a violent ſickneſs in the patient.

This is the original receipt, (except that about a ſixth part ſnails, calcined to blackneſs, was added to the powder; and chamomile, ſweet fennel, or ſome ſuch vegetables of ſtrong flavour, were boiled in the decoction; which being intirely beſide the intention, and moſt probably added at firſt

only

only to diſguiſe the really efficacious ingredients, have been ſince univerſally omitted) as it was publiſhed by Mrs. *Stevens*, who had 5000*l.* given her by act of parliament for it.

Remark.

The baſis of this medicine is egg-ſhell, lime, and ſoap; contrived to be taken in a form ſo nauſeous, that few ſtomachs can retain it. Indeed, it has more the appearance of a drench for a horſe, to whom it may be given in moſt urinary complaints, not attended with inflammation, varying the proportions occaſionally. But we have already given under the form of *ſoap ball*, a medicine much more expedient, and indeed much better ſuited to the intention, contrived by Dr. *Hartley*, to which we refer.

A Turpentine Drink.

TAKE of the true ætherial oil of turpentine half an ounce, the yolks of three eggs, and four ounces of honey or

or treacle. Mix theſe well together, and then add half a pint of white wine, or rather of water gruel: the ſame quantity of ſallad oil added to it, will make it a uſeful diuretic, where turpentine may be ſafely adminiſter'd.

REMARK.

This medicine is recommended by *Bracken* in the ſciatica, or lameneſs of the hip, who ſays that the great *Boerhaave* had an high opinion of this oil, and thought it an excellent remedy for this diſorder. It may be given every third morning, for ſome days. The horſe ſhould be well cover'd with blankets, while under this courſe, and have moderate walking exerciſe: If this removes not the complaint, a mercurial purge may be interpoſed, and repeated; neither of which ſucceeding, the actual cautery, or hot iron muſt be applied to the part affected.

A Drink againſt Jaundice.

TAKE of *Barbary* bark, madder, turmeric,

meric, and burdock root, each two ounces, boil them in three quarts of water to two, ſtrain off the liquor, and diſſolve in it four ounces of alicant ſoap, and one of *Indian* rhubarb in powder.

REMARK.

This Drench is extreamly well calculated for the jaundice, or yellows, and will alone, if perſever'd in for a fortnight, remove any recent complaint of that kind. We have given a variety of forms to anſwer this purpoſe, as the diſorder ſometimes proves obſtinate, and will not yield to the ſame medicine.

A Diuretic Drink.

TAKE of balſam of copivi an ounce, incorporate it with the yolk of an egg, and add to it by degrees, half a pint of barly water, in which two ounces of nitre is diſſolved, half a pint of ſallad oil, and four ounces of honey.

REMARK.

A ſtrangury, or ſuppreſſion of urine may ariſe from very different cauſes; ſometimes, though

though ſeldom in horſes, from gravel, or ſtone, plugging up the neck of the bladder; at others, from too long a retention of the urine, the bladder loſes its expulſive power; in ſome it may be owing to a ſpaſm, or crap in its neck, while in others the defect may be in the kidnies: this drink may be given in the latter caſes to ſcower the ſecretory glands, relax ſpaſms, and promote urine: bleeding and emollient glyſters are neceſſary auxiliaries.

Tar Water.

Pour a gallon of cold water on a quart of tar; ſtir and mix them thoroughly with a ladle, or flat ſtick, the ſpace of three or four minutes: after which the veſſel muſt ſtand forty-eight hours, that the tar may have time to ſubſide, when the clear water is to be pour'd off, and kept cover'd for uſe; no more being made from the ſame tar, which may ſerve for common purpoſes.

U REMARK.

Remark.

This medicine was ſome years ſince in great vogue, being recommended by the Biſhop of *Cloyne*, almoſt as a univerſal medicine: a decoction prepared with the raſpings of the wood of the fir-tree, formerly much in uſe here for ſome ſcorbutic caſes, and greatly eſteemed in the northern parts of *Europe*, has much affinity to this remedy, as it yields an extract very little different from what is thus obtained from tar.

Strong Tar Water for the Uſe of Horſes.

TAKE of tar, and water, each one quart, ſtir them well together for twenty minutes, then let them ſettle, and pour off the clear water.

Remark.

This tar water has four times the ſtrength of the other, and may be given daily to a horſe, by thoſe who have an opinion of its efficacy; which poſſibly may prove ſerviceable

ſerviceable in ſome old coughs, ſurfeits, *&c.*

CHAP. VIII.

Various Horſe Balls.

A purging Ball againſt the Jaundice.

TAKE of common Rhubarb and aloes, each one ounce, ſalt of tartar half an ounce; mix them into a ball with ſyrup of buckthorn.

REMARK.

This purge ſhould be given once a week, and intermediately the following ball.

A Ball againſt the Jaundice.

TAKE of Æthiop's mineral, and factitious cinnabar, each half an ounce, alicant ſoap one ounce, make into a ball.

Another cheap Ball for the ſame Purpoſe.

TAKE of turmeric in powder, and caſtile ſoap, of each an ounce, hiera picra two drams, make into a ball with honey, to be given night and morning, with two or three horns full of the drink, in p. 273.

An opening Ball againſt Jaundice.

TAKE of caſtile ſoap one ounce, common rhubarb, and tartar of vitriol, of each half an ounce, make into a ball.

REMARK.

This ball alone will generally ſucceed in recent caſes without the purging phyſic: it may be waſhed down with the above drink.

Balls againſt an obſtinate Jaundice.

TAKE of factitious cinnabar four ounces, ſalt of tartar two ounces, ſquills powder'd one ounce, alicant ſoap half a pound, beat up into a maſs with oxymel ſquills.

REMARK.

REMARK.

When this diſorder turns out obſtinate, from the inſpiſſated bile choaking up the veſſels of the liver, 'tis neceſſary ſometimes to give mercurial phyſic, in order to fuſe and attenuate the bile. The above balls given afterwards, to the ſize of a pullet's egg twice a day, with the opening decoction, can ſcarce fail of removing the diſorder, unleſs the liver is become ſchirrous, or rotten.

A ſtrengthening Ball.

TAKE of bole armoniac, boiled turpentine and nitre, of each one ounce, make into two balls with honey.

REMARK.

When a horſe has received an internal bruiſe, after plentiful bleeding, give him a ball every night and morning for a week; and if the ſymptoms do not abate, give in their ſtead, half an ounce of boiled turpentine, and the ſame quantity of common rhubarb made into a ball.

It would be difficult perhaps to aſcertain the operation of *internal healing, and ſtrengthening medicines*, upon particular parts beyond the ſtomach and bowels; time probably has the principal ſhare in their removal: for if there really were ſubſtances endued with a vulnerary, or healing power, there is not the leaſt reaſon to believe, that they would be conveyed, by the means of the circulation to any remote internal part, in any proportion adequate to the intention; but that on the contrary, ſuch a change would be wrought on their ſubſtance, by digeſtion in the ſtomach, and the commixture of it in the circulation with the various humours of the body, that it would deſtroy the property on which this power depended before its arrival to the injured part.

A Ball againſt piſſing Blood.

TAKE of peruvian bark powder'd one ounce, roch alum, and dragons blood, of each two drams, conſerve of roſes, enough

enough to form into a ball, to be given once in eight hours: with a pint or more of a decoction of logwood, or oak bark.

REMARK.

If medicine has a power of closing leaky veſſels *within*, this probably will; but 'tis much to be feared that *ſtyptic* medicines given internally, cannot exert their efficacy on the wounded veſſel, at ſo great diſtance as the kidnies; tho' they may in the lungs, to which their conveyance is ſhorter: ſuch remedies as are found uſeful on thoſe occaſions, do not indeed act ſo much in a *topic* as in a *univerſal* manner; that is, by artificial evacuations, as repeated bleedings, and cooling phyſic; by reſtraining heat and motion; and by correcting the *acrimony* of the humours; but particularly by repeated bleedings, which by diminiſhing the quantity of blood, abate the force of the circulating fluids; ſo that the wounded veſſel being leſs diſtended, or little blood paſſing thro' it, the apperture has time to cloſe up.

It is reaſonable therefore to ſuſpect the general efficacy of internal ſtyptics; as ſmall arteries when divided, often contract by their own elaſticity, and cloſe themſelves; and then the ſuppreſſion of the bleeding is frequently attributed to theſe boaſted remedies, when it ariſes from very different cauſes.

Soap Balls.

TAKE of alicant ſoap eight ounces, of quick lime powder'd and ſifted, one ounce; of any lixiviate ſalt, one dram: ſlice the ſoap, mix it thoroughly with the lime, and lixiviate ſalt; and adding as much water as may be neceſſary, beat the whole together in a mortar, into a ſoft paſte.

REMARK.

This is Mrs. *Stevens*'s medicine improved by Dr. *Hartley*: An ounce or two of this ball may be given to a horſe every three hours, who is ſubject to frequent obſtructions in ſtaling, waſhed down with any ſoft liquor, till the complaint is removed. As

the

this ſymptom may ariſe from viſcid particles, choaking up the ſecretory ducts of the kidnies and ureters, this preparation of ſoap may be preferred to any other.

A ſtrengthening Injection.

TAKE of lime water one pint, ſugar of lead, and white vitriol, each one dram, diſſolve them in the tincture.

REMARK.

When young horſes have contracted a gleet, or ſeminal running, an ounce of the above injection ſhould be daily ſyringed up the yard, 'till the cauſe is removed.—Internals given by the mouth, are at too great a diſtance to act with certainty, as their virtues muſt be impaired, by mixing with ſo great a maſs of fluids, before their arrival at the part affected.

A ſtrengthening Ball.

TAKE of roſin half an ounce, olibanum and maſtich powder'd, each two drams, make into a ball with honey.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Where medicines of this kind are approved, this ball may be given night and morning, as properly as ſome others, and may prove equally efficacious, 'till the diſcharge diminiſhes; interpoſing now and then a rhubarb purge: this latter may alſo be given with *Venice* turpentine to the quantity of half an ounce of each every night.

Diuretic or piſſing Balls.

Take of *Venice* ſoap and yellow roſin, each one pound, ſalt of tartar half a pound, camphor powder'd one ounce, oil of juniper half an ounce, beat them up well together with honey and liquorice powder.

REMARK.

Two ounces of this maſs may be given to a horſe every morning faſting, with a horn or two of any diluting liquor. It will be found of ſervice in moſt urinary complaints

plaints unattended with inflammation; and in promoting a free ſecretion by the kidneys, in all dropſical complaints, ſwelled legs, Greaſe, *&c.*—The common piſſing drink is half a pound of roſin diſſolved in a quart of clarified brine.—We have given a variety of theſe kind of medicines, as particulars are ſometimes uncertain in their operation.

A Ball againſt Surfeit.

TAKE of nitre two ounces, camphor one dram, honey enough to form a ball.

REMARK.

We recommend this ball as an excellent remedy for the above purpoſe; it will help to thin the blood and juices, and promote the ſecretions in general, particularly thoſe of the ſkin and kidnies, it may be given every night for a fortnight, or three weeks, interpoſing now and then a gentle purge: it ſhould be waſhed down with two or three horns of any ſmall liquor to diſſolve the camphor.

Hemlock

Hemlock Balls.

TAKE a ſufficient quantity of freſh hemlock; preſs out the juice, and let it be boiled, whil. freſh, with a gentle heat in an earthen veſſel, (often ſtirring it, leſt it burn) to the conſiſtence of an extract. Let this extract be formed into balls of half an ounce, or ounce weight, with as much of the powder of the dried leaves, as may be neceſſary for the conſiſtence.

REMARK.

This medicine is much recommended by the *German* phyſicians, in a variety of obſtinate diſorders, and is affirmed to have been attended with uncommon ſucceſs in hard glandular ſwellings, and even in cancers. If the efficacy of it ſhould, on future trials, correſpond with the facts related by Dr. *Stork*, it muſt be allowed to be a great modern acquiſition to the art of medicine; Though we muſt confeſs, that it has not in many, and repeated trials yet been found to anſwer here.

Whoever

Whoever is diſpoſed to make trial of it on horſes, ſhould follow the direction of the author above mentioned; and give it at firſt in ſmall quantities, gradually increaſing them, according to their effects. *Viz.* Beginning with a few drams, and increaſing it to ounces.

This extract has been proved (according to Dr. *Stork*) to poſſeſs the greateſt reſolving qualities; and often penetrates, and reaches to parts, which the moſt powerful remedies hitherto known could not pervade. It attenuates he ſays, inſpiſſated fluids, and opens obſtructions in the fineſt veſſels; and thus reſtores a free circulation of the blood, and juices, wherever the ſecretions are diſturbed, or obſtructed. As hemlock is perhaps one of the moſt powerful vegetables known, it appears to be worthy of trial as an attenuant, and reſolvent, in old coughs; yellows; habitual ſtranguries; old flying lameneſſes; moon blindneſs, *&c.*

A Mercurial

A Mercurial Alterative Ball.

TAKE of calcin'd, or coralline mercury, or turpeth half a dram, ſoap pill and camphor each two ſcruples, make into a ball to be taken every other night for a fortnight.

REMARK.

This medicine ſhould only be uſed on very extraordinary occaſions, and in very obſtinate caſes, as the farcin, *&c.* and then given with great circumſpection, as mercurials are very precarious in their operation; yet if given with diſcretion and carefully attended to, they will frequently perform ſurpriſing cures. If therefore the horſe ſhould be attended with great ſickneſs or gripes, the quantity of the mercurials muſt be leſſen'd, or more of the ſoap pill added to it; and if his mouth ſhould be ſo affected, as to render him incapable of eating ſoft food, the uſe of the ball muſt be ſuſpended for ſome days, and gentle purges given, till this ſymptom is removed; when it may be given again under the ſame reſtrictions.

ſtrictions. In ſhort, the intention is to ſaturate the blood with theſe rough mercurial preparations, without bringing on a ſalivation, which it has been found impracticable to carry a horſe through. The horſe ſhould be well curried and kept warm through the whole courſe.

An Antimonial Ball.

TAKE of glaſs of antimony finely powder'd two ounces, camphor half an ounce, *Venice* ſoap ſix ounces, make into twelve balls with honey.

REMARK.

One of theſe balls may be taken every night and repeated occaſionally, they have been given ſucceſsfully in correcting the blood and humours. The crocus metallorum, or liver of antimony, given to the quantity of half an ounce, finely powder'd in the horſe's corn once or twice a day, is alſo found to be very uſeful in the above intention.

A Mer-

A Mercurial Alterative Ball.

TAKE of crude mercury one ounce, *Venice* turpentine half an ounce, rub them together in a mortar till the particles of the quickſilver no longer appear; then add gum guaicum finely powder'd two ounces, diagrydium in powder half an ounce, beat them up together with a little honey, and divide into eight balls.

REMARK.

This is formed on the plan of *Belloſte*'s pill: One of theſe balls may be given every other night for a fortnight; and then repeated, after a weeks intermiſſion. They will be found very ſerviceable in ſome obſtinate ſurfeits and to remove thoſe flying lamenefſes, which frequently affect horſes in different limbs, and are often occaſioned by ſizey blood, or ſuppoſed acrimonious juices, which fix on the membranes. Care ſhould be taken that the horſe gets no cold during this courſe; for

for which reaſon, it is beſt proſecuted in ſummer: if this method does not ſucceed, recourſe muſt be had to the actual cautery.

An Alterative Ball.

TAKE of butter of antimony, and bezoar mineral, of each an ounce, beat up with half a pound of the pectoral ball.

REMARK.

Give the horſe the bigneſs of a wallnut, or three quarters of an ounce every day for two or three weeks, faſting two or three hours after it. This is taken from Dr. *Bracken*, who ſays, it is a very ſafe and effectual alterative on horſes, if continued for ſome time.

Another Alterative Ball.

TAKE of æthiops mineral, or antimonial æthiops an ounce, gum guaicum two drams, camphor one dram, honey enough to form a ball.

REMARK.

This ball may be given every night, when the horſe refuſes to take the powder in his meat. The addition of the guaicum and camphor, will render its operation more certain by perſpiration, and conſequently give it the preference, in thoſe caſes where the horſe's hide is bound tight to his body; and his hair, as it were ſtands an end: which ſymptoms are frequently removed thereby.

The Nitre Ball with Camphor.

TAKE of purified nitre, two ounces, camphor powder'd one dram, honey enough to form into a ball, to be given with two or three horns full of any ſmall liquor.

REMARK.

This ball may be given every night to anſwer the above intentions: It is a very powerful attenuant, and will promote the ſecretions, by perſpiration, and urine.

If

If the nitre alone be given to the quantity of four ounces a day, in the horſe's corn, or maſhes, it will be found a noble remedy, as an alterative for ſurfeits, molten greaſe, hide bound, greaſe heels, *&c.* and it has this advantage over moſt other medicines, that it requires no confinement, or particular cloathing. It would take up too much time to enumerate the virtues of this ſimple remedy; Let it ſuffice then to ſay, that it ſhould be given liberally, on the firſt attack of colds, and fevers, inſtead of heating medicines; which method would often prevent troubleſome coughs, and their conſequence, a broken wind. In ſwelled limbs from viſcid, and poſſibly acrimonious juices; to attemperate hot humours attending the eyes, and other parts; to remove inflammations in general, or on particular parts; this medicine will always be given to advantage; both as an allayer of heat, and a reſiſter of putrefaction: In ſhort, we think that a ſafer, cheaper, or better medicine than nitre, was never given to a horſe.

A Diuretic Ball againſt Greaſe.

TAKE of factitious cinnabar, and yellow roſin finely powder'd, each half a pound, ſalt prunella four ounces, oil of juniper half an ounce, make into a maſs with honey.

REMARK.

A ball the ſize of a hen egg may be given every morning faſting: it is in general a good alterative, and proper to correct the bad ſtate of the juices, and determine their paſſage out of the body by the glandular ſecretion of the kidnies. Endleſs would be the various forms to anſwer theſe intentions; and as it would be impoſſible to adapt them to general caſes and conſtitutions, we muſt leave the choice of thoſe we have given to the diſcretion of the preſcriber, and his own obſervations on their different effects and operations; cautioning him not to depend on any one of them, (however ſucceſsful in particular caſes) as certain, or infallible, leaſt he ſhould

be

be diſappointed; for we can aſſure him, from long experience, that infallability is no attribute of phyſic. We have no other excuſe to make for the variety of forms which we have given, but the uncertain effects of individuals, ſo that the reader, on any diſappointment, may have recourſe to others of ſimilar intention, with the proſpect of better ſucceſs; for a multiplicity of forms is but too apt to confound and perplex.

Balls to ſtrengthen the Stomach.

TAKE of chamomile flowers freſh powder'd two ounces, gentian and winters bark powder'd, each one ounce, cinnamon and pimento, each half an ounce, ſyrup of ginger, enough to form into a maſs

REMARK.

The quantity of a large walnut may be given every morning faſting; they are proper to ſtrengthen a weak ſtomach, when a horſe paſſes his corn undigeſted, or is infeſted with worms; which are propagated through the infeebled tone of this organ.

MARKHAM's *Ball.*

TAKE aniſeeds, cumming ſeeds, fenugreek ſeeds, carthamus ſeeds, elicampane roots, flour of brimſtone, and brown ſugar-candy, of each two ounces, beaten and ſearſed very fine; then take an ounce of the juice of liquorice, and diſſolve it in half a pint of white wine; three ounces of ſyrrup of coltsfoot, ſallad oil, and honey, of each half a pint; mix theſe with the former, and make them into a paſte with a ſufficient quantity of wheat flour.

REMARK.

We inſert this as a ball long in high eſteem among Farriers for a cold and cough, and to gratify the inquiſitive reader; for the ſame reaſon alſo, we give the following:

BRACKEN's *Cordial Ball.*

TAKE aniſeed, caraway ſeed, and greater cardamoms finely powder'd, each one ounce, turmeric in fine powder, one ounce

ounce and half; saffron, two drams; sugar candy four ounces, oil of aniseed half an ounce, *Spanish* juice dissolved in hyssop water two ounces, liquorice powder an ounce and a half; of wheat flower, enough to make them into a stiff paste. When the whole has been beaten in a mortar, keep it for use in a bladder tied.

REMARK.

The ingredients of this ball are much better chosen than the preceeding, so that it is to be preferred to it as a cordial, and pectoral remedy. We think it however too warm for this last purpose, while the least degree of heat, or tendency to inflammation continues.

A Diuretic Ball.

TAKE of alicant or hard soap one pound, sal prunella or nitre four ounces, *Venice* turpentine two ounces, squills powder'd one ounce, honey a sufficient quantity to beat up the whole into a

mafs, of which a ball the fize of a pullet's egg may be given every morning, for a fortnight or longer.

REMARK.

No medicines are more uncertain than Diuretics in their operation, which is the reafon we have given fo great variety of them : when they operate properly, they are of great ufe, by diverting the humours to the kidnies, and removing a redundancy which would otherwife overcharge the veffels of the limbs, as in the greafe, and other diftempers, which produce lax fwellings in different parts.

Another for the fame purpofe.

TAKE of nitre one ounce, fquills powder'd and camphor of each two drams, honey enough to make into a ball to be given as the above.

REMARK.

This ball fhould be waſhed down with a horn

horn or two of gruel, or warm water, in order to dilute the camphor, which when thus given in ſubſtance, may otherwiſe produce a diſagreeable ſenſation in the ſtomach: where a decoction of parſly roots and marſhmallows are approved, it may be given inſtead of the gruel; but as we expect no effects from them as promoters of urine, otherwiſe than from the vehicle they are boil'd in, we leave this to the diſcretion of the preſcriber.

CHAP. IX.

Various Powders, &c.

A Fever Powder.

TAKE of hartſhorn ſhavings, half a pound, and boil them in ſpring water for upwards of an hour; then take them out, and lay them in a diſh before the fire, 'till they are dry enough to powder. After they are powder'd, mix them with an equal weight

weight of antimony in powder, put the mixture in an unglazed earthen pan over a ſlow fire, and keep it ſtirring with an iron ſpatula to prevent its caking together, and when it has quite done ſmoaking, take it off and you will have an aſh-coloured powder. If you would have it more white put it into a red hot crucible, and calcine it for ſome time.

Remark.

We have already given ſome proceſſes ſimilar to this, which is taken from *Tournefort*'s materia medica. It is much celebrated by Mr. *Wood* for the cure of fevers in horſes, and may be given to the quantity of two drams, mixed up in honey, and repeated night and morning: as antimonial medicines agree well with horſes, and are found to be ſerviceable in fevers, a more general uſe of them ſhould be inculcated: this may be had prepared at the chymiſts on reaſonable terms; and with the addition of a ſmall quantity of præcipitate mercury,

as

as already obſerved, may prove as efficacious in horſes, as the fever powder of Dr. *James* in men.

PLUMMER'S *Alterative Powder.*

TAKE of mercurius dulcis, and golden ſulphur of antimony each two drams, rub them together 'till they are intimately mixed.

REMARK.

This medicine is recommended from experience of its effects, in obſtinate ſcorbutic diſorders; and may be given to horſes in farcins, greaſe, and other inveterate diſorders that elude the force of the uſual medicines. The above quantity may be given mixed up into a ball with honey, once or twice a week; or half the quantity may be given every third morning. During this courſe the horſe ſhould be kept warm, and dieted with maſhes and warm water, obſerving all thoſe rules which we have laid down in regard to the exhibition of mercurials.

The

The Duke of PORTLAND's *Powder.*

TAKE of the roots of birthwort and gentian, and of the leaves and tops of germander, ground pine and centaury, each equal parts; powder them fine, and mix them together.

REMARK.

This is a very antient compoſition, and ſome few years ſince was in great vogue for the gout; by a continued uſe of it, the gouty fits were ſometimes ſuſpended, and even in ſome prevented. But it was obſerved, in older ſubjects particularly, that more dangerous diſorders enſued, as apoplexies, palſyes, *&c.* the gouty matter not finding a free paſſage to the extreamities, now lockt up by the medicine, recoiled on the nobler parts, and produced theſe fatal conſequences. It may however be given to horſes as a ſtomach medicine, alone, or ſteeped in wine, or beer.

Dr. MEAD's *Powder.*

TAKE of aſh coloured ground liverwort, half an ounce; and of black pepper two drams; beat them into a fine powder. RE-

REMARK.

The doctor's directions, in regard to the giving this medicine for the bite of mad dogs, are firſt to bleed the patient, nine or ten ounces at the arm, then dividing the above into four doſes, to give one every morning faſting, for four mornings ſucceſſively, in half a pint of cow's milk warm. After theſe four doſes are taken, the patient muſt go into the cold bath, or a cold ſpring, or river, every morning faſting for a month: He muſt be dipt all over, but not ſtay in (with his head above the water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he muſt go in three times a week for a fortnight longer. He thinks the wound ſhould be enlarged, and dreſſed with præcipitate medicine by way of drain; and ſays that he can ſafely affirm, he never knew this method to fail of ſucceſs, where it has been followed before the hydrophobia began: although in the courſe of about thirty years he had uſed it a thouſand times. He concludes by ſaying, I have

have often wiſhed, that I knew ſo *certain* a remedy in any other diſeaſe. Notwithſtanding theſe high encomiums this remedy is at preſent diſregarded, it not appearing from experience to have the leaſt title to a ſpecific: perhaps the uncertainty of the ill effects enſuing from the bite, make it difficult to determine, with relation to the merits of a medicine in ſuch caſes; for it is ſcarce to be doubted, that many are bitten, without being infected.

A Powder againſt Hide bound, &c.

TAKE of factitious cinnabar, and liver of antimony finely powder'd, of each half a pound; rub them together, and give an ounce for a doſe.

REMARK.

One of theſe powders muſt be given every night in a maſh, and continued for a fortnight. For this purpoſe alſo, an ounce of antimony and flower of brimſtone may be given, and which if perſevered in, ſeldom fails to produce that gloſſineſs of the ſkin, which

which is a certain proof of the perſpiration being reſtored.

A general Alterative Powder.

TAKE of antimony finely powder'd, half an ounce; flower of brimſtone the ſame quantity, mix them together.

REMARK.

This powder may be given twice a day in a maſh, or the horſe's corn, for a fortnight, or longer. It is intended to correct thoſe acrimonious juices in the blood, which it is ſaid, frequently produce itchings, and eruptions on the ſkin; and by opening the pores, it facilitates their paſſage thro' them.—Great care ſhould be taken to procure the beſt antimony, which is very ponderous, compoſed of long ſhining ſtreaks, like needles. Nor ſhould leſs care be taken to powder it very fine; or even to levigate it: for when it is given groſly powder'd, as generally is the caſe, it paſſes unaltered through the bowels, or accumulates there in great quantities, to the manifeſt prejudice

dice of the horſe, and great diſappointment of the preſcriber.

Æthiops Mineral.

TAKE purified quickſilver, and flowers of ſulphur, of each equal quantities, grind them together in a glaſs, or ſtone mortar, 'till they are united.

Remark.

The union may be greatly facilitated by the aſſiſtance of a little warmth; or by melting the ſulpur in an iron ladle, then adding the quickſilver, and ſtirring them together, 'till the mixture is completed: Nor does this practice appear to be juſtly blameable; for no injury can thereby be ſuppoſed to be done to ſubſtances, which have already undergone much greater fires in the extraction from their ores, and in their purification.

This medicine may be given to the quantity of half an ounce, every day for ſome weeks, in a maſh, or corn; and though

though it was the opinion of *Boerhaave*, that in the human body, it acted only on the ſtomach and bowels, not being able to enter the lacteals; Yet it is paſt doubt, that it enters thoſe veſſels in a horſe, which are ſufficiently pervious for its admiſſion; and that it intimately mixes with their blood and fluids, is evident, from the effects, as it has been known to produce a ſlight ſalivation, and ſore jaws.

It is a good remedy againſt worms; and may be properly given in ſurfeits, mange, hide bound, molten greaſe, and in all diſorders ariſing from the ſuppoſed acrimony of the juices.—The following method of giving it will in many caſes render it more powerful.

Antimonial Æthiops.

TAKE of the beſt crude antimony twelve ounces, quickſilver ſixteen ounces, flower of brimſtone eight ounces; let them be ground in a glaſs mortar to an impalpable powder.

REMARK.

Half an ounce of this powder, or more, may be given as the former, every night for a fortnight; omit giving for a week, and then repeat it for a fortnight longer. It has been found very efficacious in the above diſorders of the ſkin; is ſuppoſed to correct ſharp, acrid juices, and to ſweeten the blood: It will alſo be found ſerviceable in ſome old, dry coughs, ariſing from obſtructions in the lungs; for ſuch ponderous medicines often prove ſucceſsful in opening thoſe minute veſſels, which are impervious to all others.

A Waſh againſt the Mange, or other obſtinate Diſorders of the Skin.

Diſſolve half an ounce of ſublimate powder in a pint or more of water.

REMARK.

Let the parts affected be well waſhed three or four times a day with this lotion, and

and anointed every night with the ſulphur ointment; or the following from *Solleyſel*.

An Ointment againſt the Mange.

TAKE of burnt allum and borax in fine powder, each two ounces, white vitriol and verdigreaſe powder'd, of each four ounces, put them into a clean pot with two pounds of honey (or rather lard) ſtirring 'till they are incorporated, when cold add two ounces of ſtrong aqua fortis.

REMARK.

The above remedies are of ſo powerful a nature, that ſcarce any diſorders of the ſkin can reſiſt them; unleſs they ariſe from a depraved ſtate of the fluids; when ſome of the following alteratives muſt be joined with them.

An Alterative Purge.

TAKE fine aloes ſix drams, gum guaicum half an ounce, calcined antimony and ſalt of tartar, of each two drams, make into a ball with any ſyrup.

Another.

TAKE fine aloes half an ounce, or ſix drams, ſalt of tartar half an ounce, jalap powder'd two drams, mix as above.

REMARK.

Theſe balls, which are ſtrongly recommended by *Gibſon*, may be given every ſix or eight days, for a month or ſix weeks, with ſcalded bran, and warm water; they will operate gently both by urine and dung, without any of the inconveniencies of common purges, for though their operation on the bowells is conſiderably reſtrained, yet as they paſs into the blood, the other ſecretions are more advantageouſly increaſed thereby.

Obſervations on Alteratives.

Though medicines of this claſs, are frequently found by experience, to be given with ſucceſs, we preſume not to account for

for their operation ; for 'till we are better acquainted with the nature of the fluids circulating in an animal body, we can talk with little propriety of the acrimony of the juices, or their depraved ſtate ; nor can we readily conceive how a few ounces, of moſt medicines, given for this purpoſe, can act on them, when blended with ſeveral gallons of blood and other fluids. Indeed the remote cauſes of internal diſeaſes, and the operation of medicines inwardly employ'd beyond the ſtomach and bowels, yet remain, in moſt inſtances, merely conjectural ; and perhaps in ſome caſes intirely uninveſtigable. Every additional grain of certainty therefore in phyſick, will ever be received with tranſport, when we conſider how little abſolute certainty we really poſſeſs. After this confeſſion, the candid reader will excuſe the liberty we have ſometimes taken, of ſpeaking rather too affirmatively of the operation of medicines, and of the ſeat of ſome diſorders ; which we have done rather in compliance with cuſtom, and the received language of the times, than from any certain conviction of their propriety :

for though the objects of ſurgery are generally obvious to the ſenſes, and the effects of the applications, made to them, are perceptible to the naked eye; yet in phyſic we are too often groping in the dark, and can form our judgment only from the event.

In ſhort we apprehend, that the ſecret operations of nature are better illuſtrated by the manifeſt light of fact, and experiment, than from any dazling theory of the moſt brilliant imagination: thoſe alone can direct us ſafely in our reſearches; while the latter, like an *ignis fatuus*, will miſlead us, if we depend too much on ſuch illuſions.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Various Forms of Purges and Glyſters.

A common Purge.

TAKE of ſuccotrine aloes ten drams, jalap powder'd, and ſalt of tartar, of each two drams; ſyrup of buckthorn, a ſufficient quantity to make into one or two balls.

REMARK.

This is a very good common purge, and will anſwer all the intentions of general purging. It ſhould be given early in the morning, upon an empty ſtomach; and about three hours after, a feed of ſcalded bran ſhould be given: A ſmall quantity of hay may be put in the rack at different times: Two more maſhes may be given the ſame day, or raw bran, if he refuſes them. Let his water be milk warm, with a handful of bran ſqueezed in it. Give him

another maſh the next morning, with as much warm water as he will drink, let him be properly cloathed, and rode gently about to excite the operation, two or three times in the day, if the weather be fair.

Another general Purge.

TAKE of ſuccotrine aloes, and cream of tartar, each one ounce, jalap powder'd, two or three drams; ſyrup of buckthorn a ſufficient quantity.

REMARK.

Among the variety of receipts for this purpoſe, this purge generally operates as kindly as any, without griping the horſe, the aloes being corrected by the tartar; which prevents its adhering too cloſely to the coats of the bowels, and of courſe leſſens the irritations.

Another Purge.

TAKE of aloes from ten drams to an ounce and half; myrrh and ginger powder'd, of each half an ounce, ſaffron

fron and oil of aniſeed, of each half a dram, ſyrup of buckthorn a proper quantity.

REMARK.

This has an eſtabliſhed character among ſome ſportſmen, and in general operates kindly and ſafely : to horſes that are purged with difficulty, two drams of jalap may be added. The ſaffron ſeems ſuperfluous.

When mercury is thought neceſſary, give two drams of calomel, mixed up with half an ounce of *Venice* treacle, or philonium, over night ; and one of the preceeding balls the next morning ; ſtrict care ſhould be taken, that the horſe drinks plentifully, and takes no cold during the operation, by giving the calomel mixed with theſe warm opiates, the gripings which generally attend it are prevented.

A mild Purge for a delicate Horſe.

TAKE of fine aloes, and *Indian* rhubarb powder'd, of each ſix drams ; powder'd ginger one dram, ſyrup of roſes a ſufficient quantity.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Purges of this kind, are calculated for tender horſes, who are much diſconcerted by a rougher phyſic; this is not however expenſive, as that kind of rhubarb is cheap enough.

A cooling Liquid Purge.

TAKE of ſenna leaves two ounces, ſalt of tartar half an ounce, infuſe in a pint of boiling water, two or three hours; then ſtrain off, and diſſolve in it four ounces of purging ſalts, and the ſame quantity of cream of tartar.

REMARK.

This purge, though gentle, is frequently quick in its operation; as it neither ſtimulates or heats, it is to be preferred in all inflammatory complaints; but it may be neceſſary to quicken its operation in ſome horſes, with two or three drams of powder'd jalap; or two ounces of the tincture of

of the ſame.—If it ſhould not operate by the bowels, no danger is to be apprehended, as it will work off by urine.

A Drink to promote the working of Phyſick; by Urine.

TAKE a pint of white wine, an ounce of ſalt of tartar, or nitre, with a dram of camphor diſſolved in a little ſpirit of wine, to which add two drams of oil of juniper, and four ounces of honey.

REMARK.

This drink may occaſionally be repeated with an ounce of *Spaniſh* ſoap, if the horſe continues to ſwell, and no operation enſues by dung or urine.

A Ball for the ſame purpoſe.

TAKE *Venice* turpentine, or balſam of copivi one ounce; break it well with the yolk of an egg, and add juniper berries, and freſh aniſeed powder'd, of each half an ounce, unrectified oil of amber two drams.

REMARK.

REMARK.

If the horſe ſeems uneaſy, and makes uſeleſs efforts to ſtale, this may be given as the former, waſh'd down with plenty of gruel: Nor ſhould oily emollient glyſters with a handful of ſalt be omitted, to unload the large guts; which may be an obſtacle to the operation, when they are ſtuffed with dung, and not previouſly prepared by bran maſhes, and cream of tartar.

A Glyſter againſt Griping and over purging.

TAKE of tripe liquor, or thin ſtarch two quarts, oil of olives half a pint, diaſcordium two ounces, opium diſſolved one dram; mix together.

REMARK.

When the diſcharge from ſtrong phyſick is too great, and the mucus of the bowels is ſhaved off with it; this glyſter muſt be thrown up, and repeated as often as it is rejected, 'till the pains and flux abate.

An

An ounce of diaſcordium diſſolved in a pint of port wine may alſo be given every three hours to warm and ſtrengthen the bowels; which under theſe circumſtances, often mortify in a few hours, if not timely relieved. Glyſters alſo may be prepared with the ſame quantity of fat broth, ſtarch, and opium, in order to plaiſter over the coats of the bowels, and abate their violent irritations. —Mutton ſuet diſſolved by boiling in milk, has alſo been given very ſucceſsfully by the mouth, to anſwer this intention; *viz.* four ounces of the ſuet to a quart of milk, of which a pint may be given every three or four hours.

A Drink againſt Gripes from Phyſick.

TAKE of gum arabic and tragacanth, each four ounces, juniper berries, and carraway ſeeds bruiſed two ounces, ſimmer gently in a gallon of water, 'till the gums are diſſolved.

REMARK.

Give the horſe a quart of this often, or mix

mix it with his white water: if he will not take it in that manner, a proper quantity of ſtarch may be added to it, to make it more ſheathing, and emollient.

Syrup of Buckthorn.

TAKE of the juice of ripe buckthorn berries two pounds, pimento ſix drams, boil to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup with a pound and a half of coarſe ſugar, the ſpice being bruiſed and tied up in a rag.

REMARK.

This is very eaſily prepared, and ſhould be kept by all who are any ways engaged in the cure of horſe's maladies; five or ſix ounces diſſolved in ale, with two or three ounces of cream of tartar, or any of the purging ſalts, will make a good purging drench, and will frequently begin to work in a few hours, after it is taken. This ſyrup is chiefly uſed to mix up purging balls; and frequently given in glyſters, where a quick diſcharge is required.

The

The Method of purging Horſes at Graſs.

TAKE the horſe up from graſs, and put him upon the muzzle for four hours, then give him of aloes ten drams and a half, made into a ball with ſyrup of buckthorn, waſhing it down with a quart of warm ale: Put him upon the muzzle again for four hours more, and then turn him out to his paſture, where he has plenty of water. The fourth morning you may give him the ſame purge, and the fourth from that another, ſo that he will work off three doſes in nine days.

REMARK.

This is experienced to be a ſafe and good method of purging horſes, who run out in the field: but it has been obſerved that a horſe will bear a much ſtronger doſe at graſs than in the ſtable. Nevertheleſs, young or little horſes ſhould have the doſe proportioned to them, at leaſt 'till their conſtitution as to phyſicking has been tried.

Aloes

Aloes thus ſimply given in the ſtable, works very ſafely, and without griping: but then the horſe ſhould have plenty of the cuſtomary warm water, and his body made ſoluble for two days before the firſt doſe by bran maſhes every day, in which an ounce or two of cream of tartar has been mixed. An ounce of aloes will be ſufficient for the firſt doſe, the ſubſequent doſes increaſed in proportion to their operation.

A common Emollient Glyſter.

TAKE of common mallows, and chamomile flowers, each a large handful, ſweet fennel, or aniſeed bruiſed two ounces; boil in a gallon of water to three quarts, then pour off, and diſſolve in it half a pound of treacle, and a pint of oil.

REMARK.

This is a common ſoftning glyſter, proper to be given on all occaſions, when the bowels want emptying. To quicken the operation, four ounces of purging, or common ſalt, cream of tartar, lenitive electuary, or ſyrup of buckthorn may be added.

This

This intention may in general be very properly anſwered by two quarts of pot liquor, a handful of ſalt, and a pint of common oil and treacle, or two or three ounces of ſoap.

A purging Glyſter.

TAKE two or three handfuls of mallows, or bran; ſenna two ounces, bitter apple half an ounce, ſweet fennel ſeeds bruiſed two ounces; boil a quarter of an hour in three quarts of water; ſtrain the liquor off through a ſieve, and add four ounces of ſyrup of buckthorn, and a pint of oil.

REMARK.

This glyſter will purge briſkly, and is ſucceſsfully given, when an immediate evacuation is abſolutely neceſſary, and the operation of a purge by the mouth cannot be waited for.

A Reſtringent Glyſter.

TAKE of pomegranate, or oak bark four ounces, balauſtines an ounce, boil in two quarts of water, 'till one is near

conſumed, then pour off, and diſſolve in it four ounces of diaſcordium, to which may be added a pint of port.

REMARK.

This is a proper glyſter for the above purpoſe, and will ſucceed in moſt common caſes, where reſtringents are neceſſary: It ſhould never be given in a larger quantity; for the longer glyſters of this kind remain in the bowels, the more effectually they anſwer their purpoſe.

A nouriſhing Glyſter.

TAKE three pints of any meat broth, milk pottage, or rice milk: and let it be thrown up three or four times in a day by a glyſter ſyringe.

REMARK.

Theſe ſort of glyſters become extremely neceſſary to ſupport a horſe, when his jaws are ſo lockt up by convulſions, that nothing can be introduced by the mouth: they ſhould be frequently repeated, and not exceed the above quantity at a time, leaſt they ſhould be rejected by their weight: they

they will, with this caution, be abſorbed, and carried into the blood; and ſupply a ſufficient nouriſhment for ſome time.

A Glyſter againſt the Strangury.

TAKE of *Venice* turpentine four ounces, incorporate with the yolks of two or three eggs; then add by degrees two quarts of marſhmallow decoction, or warm water, in which four ounces of nitre was diſſolved; add afterwards a pint of oil.

REMARK.

Glyſters of this kind will act as a warm fomentation to the kidnies and ureters, allay ſpaſms on thoſe parts, and being abſorbed into the emulgent veſſels, diſſolve the matter, which obſtructs a free ſecretion of urine through them: They ſhould be renewed, while the difficulty continues, and are more to be depended on than any oily or emollient bodies given by the mouth; whoſe ſubſtances being incorporated with the whole maſs of fluids, cannot be expected to reach the kidnies in ſuch a ſtate, as to exert their relaxing and mollifying power.

Soap Glyſter.

TAKE four ounces of ſoap, diſſolved in two quarts of warm water, and a handful of ſalt.

We refer the reader to page 203, for farther obſervations relative to the uſe of this medicine.

CHAP. X.

General Obſervations on the Treatment of Horſes after violent Exerciſe.

SInce the cuſtom of driving poſt chaiſes has ſo univerſally prevailed, it is no wonder that horſes are more ſubject to ſudden deaths, and to diſorders which ſo often terminate fatally; Eſpecially when we conſider the rapidity of their travelling, and the ignorance and brutality of their drivers. It becomes therefore neceſſary to point out the ill conſequences of horſes catching cold after violent exerciſe, and particularly

particularly of their drinking cold water prematurely, when they are thus heated; and to lay down ſome cautionary, and preventive rules, which are not properly attended to by the generality.

Though all agree, that cold water ſhould never be given to a horſe, while he is hot, or ſoon after violent exerciſe; Yet few can judge, when he is ſufficiently cool for that purpoſe; as the internal parts may continue heated, and in a ſteam, long after the ſkin appears dry, and cool: Hence, a premature indulgence of cold water may by its ſudden chill, and quantity, occaſion ſickneſs of the ſtomach, ſudden obſtructions in the veſſels of this organ, as well as of the lungs, liver, bowels, *&c.* and from this cauſe various inflammations, gripes, broken wind, polypi in the veſſels, and ſpeedy death may enſue, from coagulations thus ſuddenly formed in the veſſels.

A horſe under violent exerciſe, and for ſome time after, ſhould be conſider'd as in a temporary fever; and he continues ſo, 'till the increaſed motion, and heat of the

blood abates; which is not reduced to a perfect calm, and natural temper, ſo ſoon as may be imagined, eſpecially in hot ſeaſons: for in long continued exerciſe, the blood is extreamly heated, the circulation is rapidly carried on, running like a torrent, and forcing the blood through the minuteſt canals: the exhaling veſſels within are emitting a conſtant ſteam; whilſt the perſpiratory ones without on the ſkin, are throwing off the ſame from every part of the ſurface.

Under ſuch circumſtances, let us conſider what may be the effects of catching cold unguardedly, or of giving cold water injudiciouſly.—As we have already animadverted on the former in CHAP. I. and ſhewn it to be of the higheſt concern to the welfare of the animal machine, we ſhall at preſent only conſider the latter; and obſerve that the ſudden chill, and weight of a quantity of cold water taken at this time, muſt firſt affect the fauces, and gullet through which it paſſes; the windpipe, lungs, and all the neighbouring glands

glands and veſſels, muſt partake of its pernicious effects; the liver, diaphragm, and bowels muſt be more immediately concerned in the ill conſequence, from the quantity of cold water laying almoſt in contact with them.—Can we on this ſurvey, and ſtate of the viſcera, at all wonder at obſtructions being formed in them on theſe occaſions, from the ſudden conſtriction of their veſſels, and coagulation of the fluids? may not a foundation be thus laid for an incurable aſthma, and broken wind? May not the veſſels of the ſtomach, turgid with blood, and in this fervent ſtate ſuffer from the ſame cauſe, as well as thoſe of the liver, bowels, and circumjacent parts? Hence a depraved digeſtion, the yellows, gripes, polypi, pleuriſy, inflammation, and even mortification may enſue, from a ſudden obſtruction and concretion of the fluids in the minute veſſels of theſe organs: Thus we ſee from the effects of cold air without, and of cold water within, ſingly, or combined, the worſt of acute diſorders may be produced; and a foundation may be laid for many chronical ones alſo, not

leſs dangerous in their conſequence: In ſhort, perhaps to theſe two cauſes, the *generality* of internal diſorders incident to horſes are principally owing.

To prevent therefore the ill effects which ariſe from them, great care ſhould be taken that horſes after violent exerciſe be ſuffered to cool gradually: in the ſummer ſeaſon they may be walked about with a cloth over them, for half an hour, or more; but when the weather is bad, their bodies and limbs ſhould be well rubbed in the ſtable, 'till they are quite dry and cool, and then be properly cloathed, and litter'd up: a few beans may be thrown into the manger, or a warm bran maſh may now be given, and ſometime after, half a pail, or more, of tepid water; but none ſhould be given cold for ſome hours. Should the horſe refuſe his beans, and maſh, and appear faint and languid, an ounce of *Venice* treacle diſſolved in a pint of wine, or beer ſhould immediately be given to him, and occaſionally repeated in a few hours, if the ſymptoms continue; the ſame quantity of the pectoral

pectoral ball, may be given for that purpoſe. But as the blood by violent exerciſe in hot weather, may be ſo rarefied, as to take up too much room in the veſſels; in ſuch caſe, if the horſe be young, and full of fleſh, a quart, or three pints of blood, may be taken away before the above medicines are given; by which means the over diſtended veſſels may the ſooner recover their tone; part of their fullneſs being thus removed, and taken off.

Were theſe methods ſtrictly obſerved, with the directions above laid down in the Chapter of *Colds*, there is no doubt but that moſt horſes might be thus ſaved, who fall a ſacrifice to imprudence, and a neglect of theſe obvious cautions and ſimple method; for a free perſpiration, and a due degree of the perſpirable matter, are of the utmoſt conſequence to health; and whenever any unforeſeen accidents occur, capable of diſturbing or perverting this important part of the animal œconomy, no time ſhould be loſt in remedying the *firſt* and *ſlighteſt* beginnings of miſchief; for we may venture to lay it down almoſt as an unerring

unerring maxim, that fevers arising from colds which become formidable by delay, and multiplied obſtructions, are in general, as eaſily got rid on, if treated at firſt, in the plain ſimple way there laid down, as almoſt any diſorder whatever.

A Method of diſcharging Poiſonous Bodies taken into the human Stomach.

The firſt intention ſhould be to diſcharge the poiſons by vomiting as ſoon as poſſible, and to defend the membranes, and coats of the ſtomach from their pungent and corroſive acrimony. The patient therefore ſhould reſolutely drink large quantities of warm water, and oil alternately, 'till the poiſonous body is diluted and diſcharged by vomiting and ſtools. To encourage the firſt operation, an emetic ſhould be given, which perhaps may be more advantageouſly taken after the acrimony of the poiſon hath been ſheathed and blunted; and the coats of the ſtomach defended from its attacks, by a liberal uſe of water and oil, than immediately after it is ſwallowed. By this ſimple

ſimple method reſolutely perſevered in, Dr. *Willis* of *Lincolnſhire*, ſnatched a Lady from the jaws of death, who had by miſtake ſwallowed two drams of euphorbium, and the ſame quantity of camphor diſſolved in two ounces of rectified ſpirit of wine; but this was not effected 'till ſhe had drank above three gallons of water, and ſeveral pints of oil; which, with a vomit given, operated alſo by ſtool. The caſe is publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and is worthy the peruſal of the curious; as it is accurately drawn up, and embelliſhed with obſervations, which ſhew the Dr. to be as juſt a reaſoner, as he is an able and experienced phyſician. As this ſimple, though judicious method is in every ones management, we thought it could not be too univerſally known.

We ſhall Conclude with applying to medicine, what a late ingenious writer has to philoſophy; That,

It is genius, and not the want of it, that adulterates both, and fills them with error and falſe theory. A creative imagination diſdains

diſdains the mean office of digging for a foundation, of removing rubbiſh, and carrying materials; leaving theſe ſervile employments to the drudges in ſcience, it plans a deſign, and raiſes a fabric. Invention ſupplies materials where they are wanting, and fancy adds colouring, and every befitting ornament. The work pleaſes the eye, and wants nothing but ſolidity and a good foundation. It ſeems even to vie with the works of nature, 'till the envious blaſt of ſome ſucceeding architect blows it into atoms, that he may build as goodly a fabric of his own in its place.—If therefore to unravel the cauſe of every diſeaſe, is not in the power of the human mind; if the labyrinth is too intricate, and the thread too fine, to be traced through all its windings; Would it not be acting more prudently to ſuppreſs vain curioſity, and not preſume to fly on the wings of fancy, into the ſecret receſſes of nature? Had the generality of phyſicians, who for ages paſt, have racked their brains to no purpoſe, in order to diſcover remote and latent cauſes, made ſimple and obvious

vious effects the rule and ſcope of their reſearches, what a fund of uſeful knowledge would have been amaſſed by this time.

It may ſeem ſtrange that in ſo long a period, they ſhould not have perceived that they have no adequate faculties for ſuch ſublime enquiries, but that all the truly uſeful knowledge they can ever hope to gain, is only to be had from obſervation and experience; every thing elſe being liable to be controverted, as exiſting only in imagination.—And, if from this quarter ſolely, can be derived any degree of certainty in the human body, we may juſtly conclude that the ſame reaſon will equally hold good in that of the brute creation; and that from ſedulous obſervation, and experiment only, we can hope to make a due progreſs in the Art of Farriery.

The

The GENTLEMAN FARRIER'S Elaboratory. Should conſiſt of

GLyſter ſyringe
Pipe and bladder
Tile and bolus knife
Scales and weights.
Mortars, and funnels

Medicines ready compounded.

Venice treacle
Lenitive electuary
Tincture of ſenna
——— of rhubarb
Pectoral ball
Cordial powder
Aromatic ſpice
Oxymel ſquills
Antimonial wine or beer
Tincture of opium
Hiera picra
Diaſcordium ſpecies
Syrup of buckthorn
Fever powder

DRUGS.

Aloes ſuccotrine and Barbadoes
Purging ſalts
Cream of tartar
Senna leaves
Rhubarb
Nitre
Salt of tartar
Calomel
Jalap powder'd
Turmeric powder'd
Snake root powder'd
Elicampane powder
Oil of amber
— of cloves
Quick ſilver
Fennel ſeeds
Aniſeeds freſh

Ditto

Aniſeeds powder'd
Chamomile flowers
Gum ammoniacum
—— Aſſa fœtida
Spaniſh flies
Liquorice root
Ditto powder'd
Ditto *Spaniſh* juice
Linſeed oil
Factitious cinnabar
Antimony levigated
Æthiops mineral
Tin powder'd
Gum arabic
Tar *Barbadoes*
French barley
Squills powder'd
Sugar of lead
Bark of *Peru*
Opium
Saffron
Flower of brimſtone
Euphorbium ſublimate
Grains of *Paradiſe*
Gum guaiacum
Gentian root.

An Explanation of ſome Terms of Art, accord-ing to the Author's meaning.

ANIMAL œconomy; The nature, ſituation, powers, and uſes of the ſeveral parts, whether ſolid or fluid of the body of an animal Page 1

Mechaniſm. The body of an animal, is compoſed of divers parts, as a clock is, which are all adapted to their ſeveral purpoſes, as the ſpring and wheels of that machine are. The nature, power, and contrivance of all theſe parts, are the mechaniſm of a body, or clock *Ibid*

Chyle, is that white juice which the food is immediately converted into by digeſtion, and of which the blood is made *Ibid*

Elaſticity, is that ſpringineſs of an animal fibre, when ſtretched out, which reſtores itſelf to its former ſtate p. 2

Saliva, that juice which is ſeperated by the glands in the mouth, generally called ſpittle *Ibid*

Lacteal veſſels, convey the chyle, which they abſorb from the bowels into the blood *Ibid*

Thoracic duct, is that tube, wherein the lacteal veſſels depoſit the chyle, to be conveyed into the blood p. 2

Vena cava, the largeſt vein of the body, which returns the blood to the heart p. 3

Aorta, the great artery, which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart *Ibid*

Serum, the thin, watery part of the blood p. 4

Tenſion, the ſtretching out of a part *Ibid*

Capillary veſſels, are thoſe which are the fineſt and ſmalleſt branches, many of which are much ſmaller than a hair p. 5

Lymphatic veſſels, are thoſe, wherein the thin watery part of the blood only circulates *Ibid*

Reſolution, diſſolving the fluids, or reducing them to their natural ſtate p. 6

Extravaſated, got out of its proper veſſels p. 11

Membranes, are broad, thin parts of the body, which are compoſed of a great number of ſmall veſſels cloſely wove together, covering the bowels, muſcles, *&c.* *Ibid*

Tendons, are the hard ends of the muſcles, which are vulgarly call'd chords, ſinews p. 12

Charge, an external application to a horſe p. 13

Ichor, a thin matter iſſuing from a ſore p. 14

Animated, made warm, or quicken'd *Ibid*

Obſtruction,

Obſtruction, when the particles of the fluid cannot paſs through the canals, which they ought in a natural ſtate to paſs through p. 15

Stagnation, or ſtoppage, for want of free courſe p. 16

Impacted, driven in, confined *Ibid*

Repellents, medicines which allay the ſwelling by driving the humours from the part p. 19

Emollient ; ſuch as ſoften, ſupple, and relax the fibres p. 30

Diſcutient, ſuch as diſſolve or diſperſe humours p. 30

Friction, rubbing, or chafing the part p. 32

Dilated ; inlarged, widen'd, overſtretched p. 32

Anodine, eaſing, or quieting pain p. 34

Sophiſticated, adulterated, debaſed by mingling p. 36

Stimulating ; or irritating the veſſels by pricking them gently p. 39

Induration, hardneſs p. 40

Fungous, ſoft, ſpungy p. 41

Unctuous, oily, greaſy, fatty p. 42

Medium, an interpoſing body p. 43

Exhalation, ſteam, vapour, perſpiration *Ibid*

Baſis, the foundation *Ibid*

Fibres, the ſmalleſt threads of an animal body, of which the fleſh is compoſed *Ibid*

Detergent, cleanſing p. 46
Coagulated, congealed, thicken'd p. 47
Extraneous, foreign, external p. 48
Ligature, tying up with needle and thread *Ibid*
Unbridling, releaſing, eaſing parts confined *Ibid*
Eſchars, hard ſloughs, or cruſts *Ibid*
Nutritious, which nouriſh the parts 49
Putrefaction, rottenneſs, tending to deſtruction *Ibid*
Attenuate, to make thin or fluid p. 50
Putrid, corrupted, rotten *Ibid*
Vitiated, tainted, diſeaſed ſtate *Ibid*
Scarifying, cutting with a knife p. 51
Sloughs, the corrupted, or dead fleſh in ſores p. 51
Sheaths, coverings, in which tendons ſlide eaſy 52
Granulations, the firſt ſhootings of fleſh p. 53.
Alterative, medicines which have a power of changing bad humours to a healthy ſtate *Ibid*
Accelerated, quicken'd, puſh'd forward p. 54
Exſude, to ſweat, or ooze out of *Ibid*
Congenial, friendly, agreeable, ſimilar *Ibid*
Luxuriant, too quick, or forward *Ibid*
Putrefient, tending to putrify p. 55

Eryſipelas,

Eryſipelas, or St. *Anthony*'s fire 55

Acrid, ſharp, acrimonious *Ibid*

Sanious, a thin, ill condition'd diſcharge *Ibid*

Cutaneous, belonging to the ſkin p. 56

Induration, hardneſs p. 60

Abſorbing veſſels, whoſe orifices lay on the ſurface of the ſkin, and convey external remedies into the blood p. 62

Ligaments, ſtrong bodies, which tye the bones together p. 63

Actual Cautery, or hot iron *Ibid*

Cellular Membrane, or *tela Celluloſa*, is that part under the ſkin, that is inflated by butchers; it lines the muſcles, *&c.* is the ſeat of inflammations, ſharp humours, and matter *Ibid*

Fluxion, or flowing of humours p. 66

Chryſtaline humour, one of the humours of the eye, thro' which the rays of light paſs p. 70

Opake, obſcure; not tranſparent *Ibid*

Cataract, a diſeaſe of the eye, where the rays of light cannot pervade the chryſtaline humour *Ibid*

Impells, drives, or forces forward *Ibid*

Condenſed, thicken'd, unpaſſable *Ibid*

Depleting, unloading, emptying p. 71

Tenacious, clammy, ſticky *Ibid*

Canals, all hollow veſſels, through which the fluids of a body paſs, and repaſs, ſuch as arteries, veins, *&c.* 73

Longitudinal growth ceaſes when a perſon has attain'd his full heighth or tallneſs *Ibid*

Conſolidated, or united into one body; as a great number of the particles of flour are conſolidated by water into a loaf; or many threads by being twiſted into one rope p. 74

Pervious, paſſable, eaſy to be paſſed *Ibid*

Collapſe, fall together, cloſe up *Ibid*

Dilated, inlarged, widened 86

Corroſive, eating, deſtroying *Ibid*

Abſceſſes, ſwellings with matter *Ibid*

Excreſcencies, growing out ſubſtances *Ibid*

Calloſities, harden'd, and thicken'd parts *Ibid*

Interſtices, the vacuities between the fibres of muſcles, and their ſurrounding membranes, are ſo called p. 87

Integument, or covering *Ibid*

Tone of the veſſels, their proper elaſtic power: 88 There are certain ſtrings, or fibres in the body, which may be wound up or let looſe, like the ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument. When they are become too ſtiff, they are ſaid to be wound up too high; when they are not wound high enough, they are ſuppoſed to be

be relaxed: when they be in either of theſe ſtates, they are ſaid to have an undue tone, or tenſion. When they are neither too ſtiff, or too looſe, they have then their due and proper tone.

Setons, are artificial ſores, produced by paſſing a proper needle, armed with ſilk thread, or horſe hair through the ſkin p. 88

Gleet, a thin, unkind diſcharge *Ibid*

Epidemic, prevailing at that time *Ibid*

Styptic, of binding quality p. 90

Defenſative, which defends the parts from humours *Ibid*

Conſtringe, bind up p. 91

Hypotheſis, conjecture, plauſible gueſs *Ibid*

Aſtringent, binding *Ibid*

Mercurial, compoſed of *Mercury* p. 92

Spavin, a bony excreſcence on horſe's limbs p. 93

Jordan, a ſwelling on the outſide the hock *Ibid*

Curb, a ſwelling below the hock *Ibid*

Obſtructed, choaked up p. 97

Maturation, coming to matter 98

Perſpiration, a conſtant breathing from the pores of the ſkin *Ibid*

Suppurate, or make matter *Ibid*

Adheſive, ſticking cloſe *Ibid*

Stimulating, irritating, ſtirring up 98

Fermentation, fermenting like yeaſt *Ibid*

Lymphaticks, thoſe veſſels in which the watery part of the blood circulates p. 99

Serum, or the watery part of the blood p. 100

Specific gravity, is the peculiar gravity, that any ſpecies of natural bodies have, ſo as to diſtinguiſh them from all other natural bodies of different kinds 100

Abraded, thrown off, diſſolved *Ibid*

Solids, fibres of the veſſels *Ibid*

Pus, the matter formed in a ſore, or ſwelling *Ibid*

Gelatinous, of the conſiſtence of jelly p. 101

Purulency, where matter is formed *Ibid*

Pleura, the membrane which lines the cheſt internally *Ibid*

Peritonæum, the membrane lining the inſide the belly *Ibid*

Inſpiſſated, thicken'd *Ibid*

Exuded, ouzed through *Ibid*

Adipoſe, fatty *Ibid*

Theory, is the art of bringing many ſuppoſed facts into one view, and after having reaſon'd about them, aſſerting that ſuch and ſuch probable conſequences do reſult from the allowed facts ſo compared; which conſequences may, or may not be true *Ibid*

Operations,

Operations, workings of p. 102

Fluids, the different juices of an animal body *Ibid*

Speculation, theory, or ſtudy without practice *Ib.*

Illuſion, falſe repreſentation *Ibid*

Flatulencies, diſorders ariſing from wind 104

Inflammation, a ſwelling attended with heat and pain p. 106

Topical, applied to a particular part p. 107

Abſorption ſucking up fluids which have eſcaped the veſſels *Ibid*

Reſolution, conſiſts in thinning the obſtructed fluids, and relaxing the diſtended veſſels, ſo that the circulation through the part becomes regular, and equable as before p. 108

Congealed, thicken'd *Ibid*

Concreted, congealed, or clotted *Ibid*

Coagulum, or cake of blood *Ibid*

Attenuate, which have a power of thinning *Ibid*

Spaſmodic, contracting p. 109

Acrid, ſharp, corroding *Ibid*

Perceptive, feeling *Ibid*

Acrimonious, which eat, diſſolve, and deſtroy *Ib.*

Perſpirable, belonging to perſpiration *Ibid*

Viſcus, any bowel within the body *Ibid*

Extravaſation, eſcaping out of the veſſels p. 110

Impacted, driven into *Ibid.*

Collateral,

Collateral, running by the ſides 110

Spaſms, unnatural contractions of veſſels *Ibid*

Capillary veſſels, are thoſe which are the fineſt and ſmalleſt branches, many of which are much ſmaller than a hair p. 111

Irritable, diſturbed, ſubject to irritation p. 112

Effuſed, poured out of the veſſels *Ibid*

Farinaceous, mealy, as of oats, or other grain p. 113

Phænomena, are particular appearances worthy our notice and attention *ibid*

Reſtringents, contracting, binding medicines p. 116

Tepid, luke, or milk warm *ibid*

Saline, or abounding in ſalts *ibid*

Diſcuſs, to diſperſe p. 117

Indurations, hardneſſes *ibid*

Tendons, are the ſmall hard ends of the muſcles, which are vulgarly called chords p. 122

Contuſions, or bruiſes p. 124

Cirroborative, ſtrengthening *ibid*

Eſſential, made of plants *ibid*

Diſtraction, dragging or tearing p. 129

Pores, are the outlets of the ſkin *ibid*

Fuſe, to thin, and liquify *ibid*

Saponaceous, of the nature of ſoap *ibid*

Friction,

Friction, rubbing p. 130
Diſſipated, diſperſed *ibid*
Globules, globes, or particles *ibid*
Vitiated, depraved, corrupted p. 132
Corroſiveneſs, the deſtroying, eating quality *ibid*
Fungi, ſoft, ſpungy excreſcencies *ibid*
Putrefaction, rottenneſs p. 135
Coagulation, forming clods, or cakes p. 139
Glutinous, gluey, clammy *ibid*
Adheſive, adhering, ſticking to *ibid*
Polypus, blood caked in the veſſels p. 140
Aponeurotic, nervous, or expanſion of nerves or tendons p. 142
Amputation, cutting of limbs *ibid*
Stump, the extream part of a limb cut off p. 143
Brachial, of the arm *ibid*
Aneuriſms, dilatations, or burſting of arteries *ibid*
Crural, of the leg *ibid*
Paralitic, ſtruck with palſy *ibid*
Filaments, little threads p. 144
Vibrations, ſtriking like chords p. 145
Grumous, running into cakes p. 147
Propelling, driving forward *ibid*
Agaric, a ſpungy ſubſtance growing on oaks p. 149
Cauſtics, eating, or deſtroying medicines 151

Pyramidal,

Pyramaal, in the ſhape of a piramid, or ſugar loaf *ibid*

Periodical, that comes at ſtated times p. 162

Accumulation, collecting, or gathering together p. 162

Lachrymal points, the tubes, or canals which convey the tears from the eye to the noſe p. 162

Cornea, or external membrane of the eye p. 163

Depleted, emptied *ibid*

Chryſtalline humour, one of the humours within the eye, naturally tranſparent like chryſtal p. 164

Specific medicines, ſuch as have a certain, and peculiar power over ſome diſeaſes p. 165

Diuretic, promoting urine p. 167

Ichor, a thin, indigeſted matter p. 168

Calloſities, hardened parts *ibid*

Cavernous, running deep under the fleſh p. 169

Agglutination, growing together *ibid*

Compreſs, a boulſter of folded linnen p. 170

Cartilage, a griſtly ſubſtance which covers the extremity of bones *ibid*

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FINIS.

ERRATA.

The Reader is desired to correct the following mistakes.

Page 67. l. 7. dele to gratify, &c. and insert them before Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Medicine, p. 68. Page 128. after distended, *read* while in the slighter kind of Bruises, the Blood is forced into Vessels it is not accustomed to circulate in. P. 190. l. 7. after open'd, add by Incision. P. 192. l. 14. instead of convince, *read* inform ; *ditto*, l. 21. for pretensions *read* foundation. P. 245. l. 5. dele an alterative. P. 248. l. 3. after *Bracken*'s read intended to.